The Bedford Gazette.

BY MEYERS & MENGEL. BEDFORD, PA., FRIDAY MORNING, MAY 4, 1866. VOL. 61.—WHOLE No. 5,346.

TERMS OF PUBLICATION.

THE BEDFORD GAZETTE is published every Friday morning by MEYERS & MENGEL, at $2 00 per annum, *if paid strictly in advance*; $2.50 if paid within six months; $3.00 if not paid within six months. *All subscription accounts MUST be settled annually.* No paper will be sent out of the State unless paid for IN ADVANCE, and all such subscriptions will invariably be discontinued at the expiration of the time for which they are paid.

All ADVERTISEMENTS for a less term than three months TEN CENTS per line for each insertion. Special notices one-half additional All resolutions of Associations; communications of limited or individual interest, and notices of marriages and deaths exceeding five lines, *ten cents* per line. Editorial notices fifteen cents per line.

All legal Notices of every kind, and Orphans' Court and Judicial Sales, are required by law to be published in both papers published in this place.

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Timber leave for sawing lumber, dressing, ties, bark, straps, hoeppoles, building material, rails and wood.

Office nearly opposite the "Mengel Hotel" and Bank of Reed & Schell.

April 6, 1866—1y

J. MCD. SHARPE. | E. F. KERR.

SHARPE & KERR, ATTORNEYS AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA., will practice in the courts of Bedford and adjoining counties. Office on Juliana st., opposite the Banking House of Reed & Schell. [March 2, '66.

J. R. DURBORROW. | JOHN LUTZ.

DURBORROW & LUTZ, ATTORNEYS AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA., Will attend promptly to all business intrusted to their care. Collections made on the shortest notice.

They are, also, regularly licensed Claim Agents and will give special attention to the prosecution of claims against the Government for Pensions, Back Pay, Bounty, Bounty Lands, &c.

Office on Juliana street, one door South of the "Mengel House," and nearly opposite the *Inquirer* office.

JOHN P. REED, ATTORNEY AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA. Respectfully tenders his services to the public.

Office second door North of the Mengel House.

Bedford, Aug. 1, 1861.

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Particular attention paid to the collection of Military claims. Office on Juliana Street, nearly opposite the Mengel House.

Bedford, Aug. 4, 1861.

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Office with Mann & Spang, on Juliana street, two doors South of the Mengel House.

Jan. 22, 1864.

F. M. KIMMELL. | J. W. LINGENFELTER.

KIMMELL & LINGENFELTER, ATTORNEYS AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA., Have formed a partnership in the practice of the Law. Office on Juliana street, two doors South of the "Mengel House."

G. H. SPANG, ATTORNEY AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA. Will promptly attend to collections and all business entrusted to his care in Bedford and adjoining counties.

Office on Juliana Street, three doors south of the "Mengel House," opposite the residence of Mrs. Tate.

May 13, 1864.

JOHN H. FILLER, *Attorney at Law*, Bedford, Pa. Office near by opposite the Post Office. [apr. 20, '65.—1y.

Physicians and Dentists.

P. H. PENNSYL, M. D., BLOODY RUN, Pa., (late surgeon 56th P. V. V.) tenders his professional services to the people of that place and vicinity. Dec. 22, '65—1y*

W. W. JAMISON, M. D., BLOODY RUN, Pa., tenders his professional services to the people of that place and vicinity. Office one door west of Richard Langdon's store.

Nov. 24, '65—1y

DR. J. L. MARBOURG, Having permanently located, respectfully tenders his professional services to the citizens of Bedford and vicinity.

Office on Juliana street, east side, nearly opposite the Banking House of Reed & Schell.

Bedford, February 12, 1864.

C. N. HICKOK, | J. G. MINNICH, JR.,

DENTISTS, BEDFORD, PA.

Office in the Bank Building, Juliana St.

All operations pertaining to Surgical or Mechanical Dentistry carefully performed, and warranted.

TERMS—CASH.

Bedford, January 6, 1865.

Bankers.

JACOB REED, | J. J. SCHELL.

REED AND SCHELL, *Bankers and* DEALERS IN EXCHANGE, BEDFORD, PA.,

DRAFTS bought and sold, collections made and money promptly remitted.

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COLLECTIONS made for the East, West, North and South, and the general business of Exchange transacted. Notes and Accounts Collected and Remittances promptly made. REAL ESTATE bought and sold. Oct. 20, 1865.

Miscellaneous.

DANIEL BORDER, PITT STREET, TWO DOORS WEST OF THE BEDFORD HOTEL, BEDFORD, PA.

WATCHMAKER AND DEALER IN JEWELRY, SPECTACLES, &C.

He keeps on hand a stock of fine Gold and Silver Watches, Spectacles of Brilliant Double Reflected Glasses, also Scotch Pebble Glasses. Gold Watch Chains, Breast Pins, Finger Rings, best quality of Gold Pens. He will supply to order any thing in his line not on hand.

Oct. 20, 1865.

H. F. IRVINE, ANDERSON'S ROW, BEDFORD, PA., Dealer in Boots, Shoes, Queensware, and Varieties. ☞ Orders from Country Merchants respectfully solicited.

Oct 20, 1865,

D. R. ANDERSON,

Licensed Scrivener and Conveyancer,

CENTREVILLE, BEDFORD COUNTY, PA.,

will attend to the writing of Deeds, Mortgages, Leases, Articles of Agreement, and all business usually transacted by a Scrivener and Conveyancer. The patronage of the public is respectfully solicited.

April 6, '66—tf.

THE BEDFORD GAZETTE is the best Advertising Medium in Southern Pennsylvania.

The Bedford Gazette.

SPEECH OF PRESIDENT JOHNSON

To the Soldiers and Sailors.

Procession of Soldiers and Sailors.

WASHINGTON, April 18.—At six o'clock this evening a procession of soldiers and sailors, and such of their friends as sympathize with them in their grateful acknowledgments to the President for his order lately issued, directing the Heads of Departments to give preference in appointments and promotions to the subordinate offices to persons who have rendered honorable service in the army and navy, was formed and marched to the Executive Mansion with the Marine Band, to serenade President Johnson, who had signified to the committee that he would accept the compliment.

Address to the President.

A very large number of persons of both sexes were previously on the ground awaiting the demonstration. At 5.15 the band played several patriotic airs, when the President made his appearance, and was greeted with huzzas by the assembled thousands. He took a stand in the coping of the wall, near the carriage way, on the north side of the White House, when he was addressed on behalf of the soldiers and sailors by one of their number in highly complimentary terms, saying, in conclusion, "in return for your kindness we can but offer our sympathies and prayers, and trust that an All-wise Providence, who has brought our nation through a baptism of blood, and to whom we consecrate it anew, from slavery and by a nation's tears, will so guide and direct you that you may calm the troubled waters, harmonize public opinion, and restore our whole country once more to peace and prosperity."

The President's Speech.

President Johnson said: It is not affectation in me to say that language is inadequate to convey the heartfelt feelings produced on this occasion by your presence here, and by the presentation of your sentiments, as expressed by your representative in his address, and in the resolutions which you have thought proper to adopt. I confess that in the peculiar posture of public affairs, your presence and address give encouragement and confidence to me in my efforts to discharge the duties incumbent upon me as Chief Magistrate of the Republic; and in what I have to say I shall address you in the character of citizens, sailors and soldiers. I shall speak to you on those terms, and on none other.

Thanks.

I repeat my thanks for the manifestation of your approbation and your encouragement. (Applause.) We are to-day involved in one of the most critical and trying struggles that have occurred since this Government was spoken into existence. Nations, like individuals, must have a beginning, must have a birth. In struggling into existence a nation passes through its first trying ordeal. It is not necessary for me now to carry your minds back to the struggle when this nation was born. It is not necessary for me to allude to the privations and hardships of those who were engaged in that struggle to achieve the national birth. It is not necessary to point to the bloodshed and the lives lost in accomplishing that result.

Our Nation's Strength.

The next ordeal through which a nation has to pass is when it is called upon to give evidence that it has strength capacity and power to maintain itself among the nations of the earth; in giving such evidence we passed through the war of 1812, and through the war with Mexico, and we passed through all the struggles that have since occurred up to the beginning of the Rebellion. This was our second ordeal. But a nation has another test still to undergo, and that is to give evidence to the nations of the earth, and to its own citizens, that it has power to resist internal foes, that it has strength enough to put down treachery at home and treason within its own borders. (Cheers.)

The President's Position.

We have commenced that ordeal, and I trust in God we will pass through it successfully. (Cheers.) I feel complimented by the allusion of your representative to the fact that I stood in the Senate in 1860 and 1861, when the nation was entering on this third ordeal, and raised my voice and hand against treason, treachery and traitors at home. (Cheers.) I stand here to-day holding to and maintaining the same principles which I then enunciated. I stand here to-day opposing traitors and treason, whether they be in the South or in the North. (Loud cheers.) I stand here to-day as I then stood, using all my powers, mental and physical, to preserve this nation in passing through the third phase of its existence.

The organized forces and combined powers that recently stood arrayed against us are disbanded and driven from the field; but it does not follow that there are still no enemies against our present form of Government and our free institutions. (Applause.) I then stood in the Senate of the United States denying the doctrine of separation and Secession. I denied then as I deny now that any State has the right of its own will to separate itself from the other States, and thereby to destroy the Union and to break up the Government, and I think I have given some evidence that I have been sincere and in earnest, and now I want to know why it is that the whole train of slanderers, calumniators and traducers have been barking and snapping at my heels? Why is it that they array themselves against me? Is it because I stand on the side of the people, and when I say the people I include the sailors and soldiers? Why is it they are arrayed in traducing and villifying and calumniating me? Where were they during the rebellion? (A voice—"Home in bed!")

In the Senate I raised my voice against it, and when it was believed that it would be to the interest of the nation, and would assist in putting down the rebellion, did I not leave my place in the Senate—a place of emolument, ease and distinction, and take my position where the enemy could be reached, and where men's lives were in danger? (Cheers and cries of "that's so!")

Traducers and Calumniators.

While I was thus exposed personally and publicly, and in every way, some of my present traducers and calumniators were far removed from the foe, and were enjoying ease and comfort. But I care not for them; I care not for that slander. The foul whelp of sin has been turned loose against me. I care not for all that, and let me tell you here to-day that, although pretty well advanced in life, I feel that I shall live long enough to live down the whole pack of traducers and slanderers. (Applause.)

They have turned the whole pack loose to lower me in your estimation. (Voices, "They cannot do it.") "Tray, Blanche, and Sweetheart, little dogs and all," come along snapping and snarling at my heels, but I heed them not. The American people, citizens, soldiers and sailors, know that from my advent into public life to the present moment I have always stood unyielding and unwavering as the advocate and defender of their rights and interests. (Cheers.)

Third Ordeal.

We are now in the nation's third ordeal; we are not yet through it. We said that States could not go out of the Union; we denied the doctrine of Secession, and we have demonstrated that we were right; we demonstrated it by the strong arm; yes, the soldiers and sailors—God bless them!—have demonstrated, by their patriotic hearts and strong arms, that States have not the power to leave the Union. (Applause.) What followed? The Confederate armies were overpowered and disbanded, and there was a willingness, on the part of the people of those States, to come back, to be obedient to the laws, and acknowledge the supremacy of the Constitution of our fathers.

For what have we passed through this ordeal? It was to establish the principle that no States had the power to break up this Government. It was to put down the Rebellion. The Rebellion has been put down, and for what? Was it to destroy the States? (Voices, "Never!") For what have all these lives been sacrificed and all this treasure expended? Was it for the purpose of destroying the States? No. It was for the purpose of preserving the States in the Union of our fathers. It was for that you fought; it was for that I toiled; not to break up the Government, but to put down the Rebellion and preserve the Union of the States. That is what we have been contending for, and to establish the fact that the nation can lift itself above and beyond intestine foes and treason and traitors at home.

Massachusetts.

When the Rebellion in Massachusetts was put down, did that put Massachusetts out of the Union and destroy that State? When the Rebellion in Pennsylvania was put down, did that destroy the State, and put it out of the Union? So when this last great Rebellion was put down, and the Constitution and laws of the country restored, the States engaged in it stood as part of the Union. The Rebellion being crushed, and the law being restored, the Constitution being acknowledged, those States stand in the Union, constituting a part of the glorious and bright galaxy of States. (Cheers.)

Work of Reconstruction.

In passing through this ordeal what has been done? In Tennessee, under the direction of my lamented predecessor, we commenced the work of restoration, and we had succeeded, before I came here, in restoring the relations which had existed between Tennessee and the rest of the Union, with one exception, and that was the relation of representation.

Retrospective.

I came to Washington, and under an extraordinary circumstance succeeded to the Presidential chair. What then? The Congress of the United States had adjourned without prescribing any plan. I then proceeded as I had done in my own State, under direction of the Government, to restore the other States; and how did we begin? We found that the people had no courts, and we said to the judges, the district attorneys and the marshals, "Go down and hold your courts, the people need the tribunals of justice to be opened." Was there anything wrong in that? The courts were opened. What else? We looked out and saw that the people down there had no mails, they had been interrupted and cut off by the operations of the Rebellion. We said to the Postmaster General, "let the people have facilities for mail communication, and let them begin again to understand what we all feel and think—that we are one people."

We looked out again and saw that there was a blockade; that the custom houses were all closed. We said, "open the doors of the custom houses and remove the blockade; let trade and commerce and the pursuit of peace be restored," and it was done. We thus traveled on step by step, opening up custom houses, appointing collectors, establishing mail facilities and restoring all the relations that had been interrupted by the rebellion. Was there anything undertaken to be done here that was not authorized by the Constitution, that was not justified by the Constitution, that was not justified by the great necessities of the case; that has not been clearly consonant with the Constitution and with the genius and theory of our Government?

Taxation.

One of the great principles laid down by our fathers, and which fired their hearts, was that there should be no taxation without representation. How, then, do this matter stand? Who has been usurping power? Who has been defeating the operation of the Constitution? What now remains to be done to complete the restoration of those States to all their former relations under the Federal Government, and to finish the great ordeal through which we have been passing? It is to admit representation, and when we say admit representation, what do we mean? We mean representation in the constitutional and law abiding sense, as was intended at the beginning of the Government, and where does that power lie?

What remained to be done? One other thing remained to demonstrate to the civilized and Pagan world that we had passed through the horrid ordeal of our national existence, and proved that our Government was perpetual.—A great principle was to be restored which was established in our Revolution. When our fathers were contending against the power of Great Britain, what was one of the principal causes of their complaint? It was that they were denied representation. They complained of taxation without representation. [Cheers.]

The power of Congress.

The Constitution declares, in express terms, that each House, the Senate and House of Representatives, each acting for itself, shall be the judges of the returns, election and qualifications of its own members. It is for each House to settle that question under the Constitution, and under the solemn sanction of an oath, and can we believe that either House would admit any member into its body, to participate in the legislation of the country, who was not qualified and fit to sit in that body and to participate in its proceedings? They have the power, not the two Houses, but each House for itself.

The Constitution further declares that no State shall be deprived of its equal suffrage in the Senate of the United States without its consent. Then, where do we stand? All that is needed to finish this great work of restoration is for the two Houses respectively to determine the question. "Oh," but some will say, "a traitor might come in." The answer to that is, that each House must be the judge, and if a traitor presents himself cannot either House know that he is a traitor (applause); and if he is a traitor, can they not kick him out of the door and send him back, saying to the people who sent him, "you must send us a loyal man." (Cheers, and a voice, "that's logic.")

Traitors.

Is there any difficulty about that? If a traitor presents himself to either House cannot that House say to him, "No, you cannot be admitted into this body. Go back; we will not deny your people the right of representation, but they must send a loyal representative." And when the States do send loyal representatives, can you have any better evidence of their fidelity to the Constitution and laws? There is no one learned in the Constitution and the laws who will say that, if a traitor happens to get into Congress, the body cannot expel him after he gets in. That makes assurance doubly sure, and confines the action of the Government to the Constitution of our fathers. Hence I say, let us stand by that Constitution, and in standing by it the Government will be preserved.

While you have been contending against traitors, and treason, and secession, and the dissolution of the Union, I have been contending at the same time against the consolidation of power. (Cries of "Good!") I think the consolidation of power here is equally dangerous with the separation of the States. The one would weaken us and might run into anarchy, while the other would concentrate and run into monarchy.

Usurpers.

But there is an idea abroad that one man can be a despot, that one man can be a usurper, but that a hundred or two hundred men cannot be. Mr. Jefferson, the apostle of liberty, tells us, and so does common sense, that tyranny and despotism can be exercised by many more vigoronsly and more tyrannically than by one.

What power has your President to be a tyrant? What can he do? What can he do? What can he originate? Why they say he exercises the veto power. [Laughter.] What is the veto power? (A voice:—To put down the nigger.)—Who is your President? Is he not elected by the people, through the Electoral College?

The Tribune of the People.

The President is nothing more than the Tribune of the people. His office is tribunal in its character. In older times, when tribunes were first elected in the Roman Republic, they stood at the door of the Roman Senate, which was then encroaching on the popular rights and putting the heel of power on the necks of the people. The people chose a Tribune, and placed him at the door of the Senate, so that when that body ventured on oppressive acts, he was clothed with power to say "Veto—I forbid."

Your President is now the Tribune of the people; and, thank God, I am and I intend to assert the power which the people have placed in me. (Cheers.) Your President, standing here day after day, and discharging his duties, is like a horse on the treadmill, and because he dares differ in opinion in regard to public measures he must be denounced as a usurper and a tyrant. Can he originate anything under the veto power? The veto power is conservative in its character and affirmative. All that can be done by the veto power is to say, when legislation is improper, hasty, unwise, unconstitutional, "Stay! stop action, wait till this can be submitted to the people, and let them consider whether it is right or wrong."—[Applause.]

That is all there is in it; and hence I say that tyranny and power can be exercised somewhere else than by the Executive. He is powerless and all that he can do is to check legislation, to hold it in a state of abeyance, till the people can consider and understand what is being done. Then what has been done? I have done what I believed the Constitution required me to do. I have done what I believed duty and conscience required me to do. So believing, I intend to stick to my position, relying on the judgment, the integrity and the intelligence of the masses of the American people, the soldiers and sailors especially. Then, for my life, I cannot see where there is any tyranny. It is very easy to impugn motives and suspect the purest and best acts of a man's life.

If you come forward and propose a certain thing, your motives are suspected and condemned; and if you withhold your opinion, you are regarded as being opposed to the matter, so that it is very hard to move one way or the other, so far as certain persons are concerned, on all questions pertaining to the interests of the great masses of the American people, for in them is my hope and the salvation of the country. I am with you, citizens, soldiers and sailors, who have sacrificed or periled more than the humble individual who addresses you.

Has not my all been put upon it? My life, my property, everything sacred and dear to man, have been staked upon it, and can I now be suspected of faltering at the close of this third ordeal of the nation? Where is he, in public or in private life, who has sacrificed more, or who has devoted more of his time and energies to the accomplishment of the great end than I? and I have done it from the promptings of my own heart and conscience.

To the Soldiers and Sailors.

I believe it was right, and with your help and your countenance and your encouragement I shall go through on that line; and when I come to talk about sailors and soldiers, about this to be done and that to be done, all I want is for you to wait and see, so far as the future is concerned. Wait, and see if I do not stand by you, although others may falter and fail.

I want to see measures of policy brought forward that will advance the interests of the people, and of that portion of the people who have constituted the gallant and brave men who in both branches of the service have upheld the national flag and sustained the country in the recent struggle. I thank you for your countenance on this occassion. It cheers me, and gives me strength to perform the work before me.

If we are true to ourselves, if we are true to the Constitution, the day is not far distant when this Government will be restored. Let us go on and restore the Government; let us enlarge the area of our commerce and trade; let us not only inspire confidence at home, but respect abroad, by letting the nation resume its career of prosperity and greatness. I know that some will find fault with me, and say I am too lenient and kind and all that. If we are all to be put to death or punished or thrown away for one offense, as for the second offense, and were to be lost and excluded from society and communion with our fellow men, how many of us would be lost.

I have felt when I have done wrong and repented of it that I was as sincere and honest as if I had never done wrong at all. Then we must reason with each other, and understand our nature, and what is necessary to restore peace and harmony to a distracted and divided people. In time of war it is right to burn villages, sack cities and desolate fields, to lay waste a country and cripple and reduce the enemy; but in time of peace, the reverse of that course is precisely the right one and the true policy of a nation is to rebuild its cities, restore its villages, renew its fields of agriculture, and occupations of peace and prosperity are to be restored. I know there are some who have been at home calculating during the war, and who bring to the consideration of questions of peace and harmony and the occupations of civil life, all the feelings of resentment which animated us when the excitement was up and running high, but take the brave men who sustained the flag in the field and on the wave, and you will find better feelings and better judgment on these questions than you will find with those who have been sitting in the closet and never smelt gunpowder.

Yes, from the private up to the commanding general, they knew better how to treat the present circumstances than any of these elevated patriots and humanitarians. Then, my countrymen, fellow-citizens, soldiers and sailors, let us rejoice that peace has come; let us rejoice that the relations of the States are about being restored. Let us make every effort we can on proper principles to restore the relations which existed between the Federal Government and the States.

I thank God that peace is restored. I thank God that our brave men can return to their families and homes and resume their peaceful avocations. I thank God that the baleful planet of fire and blood, which a short time ago was in the ascendant, has been chased away by the benignant star of peace. Now that the bow of peace is suspended in the heavens, let us cultivate the arts and relations of peace, and all those associations which appertain to men in peace.

The time is not distant when we can have a political millenium, a political jubilee, and when we can proclaim to all the nations of the earth that we are again a united people, and that we have triumphantly passed through our third ordeal, having peace at home and power to bid defiance to all the world.

Remember one thing, gentlemen, that in my past life, though slanderers may have misrepresented me, no one can say that I ever deceived or betrayed him. It will be for you to see in the future who will be most faithful. I thank you, gentlemen, for the compliment you have paid me.

After the President closed his speech he was loudly and continuously cheered, the band performing some patriotic airs, and the immense crowd dispersed.

JOSH BILLINGS ON COURTING.

Courtin is a luxury, it is ice water, it is the pla spell of the sole. The man who hes never corted hes lived in vain. He has been a blind man among landscapes, he hes been a deff man in the land of hand-organs, and by the side of murmuring canals. Corting is like two little springs of water that starts out from under a rock at the foot of a mountain, and runs down hill, side by side, singing, dancing, spattering each other, eddying and frothing and kaskading, now hiding under the bank, now full of shadder, byemby they jine, and then go slow. I am in favor of long corting; it gives the parties a chance to find out each other's trump cards. It is good exercise, and is just as innocent as 5 merino lambs.

Corting is like strawberries and cream—wants to be did slow, then you have got the flavor. I have seen folks get acquainted, fall in luv, get married, settled down, and get to work, in three weeks from date. This is the wa sum folks larn a trade—akounts for the great number of almighty mean mechanics and poor jobs they turn out.

Perhaps it is best I should state sum good advice to young men who are about to court with a view to matrimony as it was. In the fust place, young men, you want to get yure system awl right, then find a young woman who is willing to be courted on the square.

The next thing is to find out how old she is; which you can do by asking her, and she will sa she is 19 years old, and this you will find won't be far out of the wa.

The next thing is to begin moderate; sa once in every nite in the week for the fust six months, increasing the dose as the pashent seems to require.

It is a fust rate way to court the girl's mother a little on the start, for there is 1 thing a woman never despises, and that is a little good courtin,' if it is done on the square.

After the fust year you will begin to get acquainted, and will begin to like the bizinesss.

There is 1 thing I always advise, that is not to swop fotygraphs oftener than onset every 16 daze, unless you forget how the gal looks.

Ockasionally you want to look sorry and draw in your wind as tho you had a pain; this will set the girl tu teezing you tu find out what ails you.

Evening meetings are a good thing to tend. It will keep your religion in tune, and if yure gal happens tu be there, bi accident, she can ask yu tu go home with her.

Az a general thing I woodn't brag on other girls much when I was courtin.' It might look as though yu knu tew much.

If you court three weeks in this wa, all the time on the square, if yu don't say it is the slakest time of your life, you can go to the "Young America" cheap store and get measured for a plug hat at my expense and pay for it.

THERE is now railroad communication from the Northern cities to Memphis, Vicksburg, Mobile and New Orleans.

The Somerset Amalgamation Case.

Last week we noticed in our paper, the elopement of a white girl, named Griffith, of Somerset county, with a Buck Nigger who had been employed by her father. We stated then that he had said that he would rather that his daughter would marry a negro than a copperhead. The name of the father is Billy Griffith, but as there are four Billy Griffiths, we would beg leave to state that it is not Brick House Billy, nor Tow Head Billy, nor New Years Billy, but *Baptist* Billy, as he is called. He is a crazy Abolitionist, and was a great friend of old Abe Lincoln, and is a great opponent of President Johnson. He called his last child *Pulpis*, the name of the Negro aforesaid, but as a preacher came round soon afterwards, he changed the first name for said preacher, and gave the middle name *Pulpis* in memory of the Buck Nigger, leaving the last name, "Griffith," to represent himself. The whole name is Coldren Pulpis Griffith. His inordinate love for the Nigger had a climax in the elopement of his daughter with Pulpis as aforesaid.

That their attachment and love for each other was intense we have no doubt, as the Nigger with whom *Pulpis* stopped, when in town, told one of our police officers, that he ought to be ashamed of himself to part this couple, that their young hearts twined round each other like the tendrils of a vine, that she loved him and he loved her, and that what "de Lord had jined tegedder man should not put asunder." From a letter written by a gentleman at Jenner X Roads to a gentleman in this place we understand that the whole community up there blame *Baptist Billy* with the acts committed by his daughter, as it was his teachings that led her to the desperate act. We are also informed that both the girl and the Nigger declare that they will yet be married and lead a blessed wedded life in close amalgamation.—*Johnstown Democrat.*

TRUTH VS. FALSEHOOD.

The radical press throughout the State with scarcely an exception, are very industriously at work to convince the voters of the old Keystone, that the Democratic candidate for governor "sought the disfranchisement of the men who were periling their lives in defense of the National Government."

We give below the vote in the State Senate. We hope all who have misrepresented him will place him right before the people. All we ask in relation to him is the truth. If his record, when fairly placed before the people of the State does not meet with favor, let him be defeated. But his record is one of which we are not ashamed. His whole course since he first entered the Senate is one of which the State has reason to feel proud.

Read this record on "A joint resolution proposing an Amendment to the Constitution extending the right of suffrage to citizens in actual military service," which upon coming before the Senate, on its final passage, the *yeas* and *nays* were determined, and were as follows:

"Yeas—Messrs. Boughter, Bond, Bucher, CLYMER, Connell, Donovan, Fuller, Glatz, Graham, Hamilton, Hiestand, Johnson, Kinsey, Linderton, Lowry, M'Candless, M'Sherry, Mott, Nicholas, Penny, Reily, Ridgway, Robinson, Serrill, Smith, Stark, Scott, Stutzman, Turrell, Wallace, White, Wilson and Lawrence, *Speaker*—33.

"Nays—none."

RICHARD STOCKTON signed the declaration of independence. Richard Stockton, the son, was a Senator of the United States while Washington lived. —Robert F. Stockton, the grandson, was also a Senator; and then the great-grandson succeeded to his inheritance of honor, of which he has been robbed by party freebooters.

THE BEAUTY OF HEAVEN.—A little Swedish girl was walking with her father one night, under the starry sky, intently meditating upon the glories of heaven. At last, looking up to the sky, she said, "Father, I have been thinking if the wrong side of heaven is so beautiful, what will the right side be?

CUFFY said he'd rather die in a railroad smash up than a steamboat burst up, for this reason: "If you gits off and smashed up, dar you is, but if you gits blowed on the boat, whar is you?"

MRS. Partington asks, very indignantly, if the bills before Congress are not counterfeit, why there should be so much difficulty in passing them?

A YOUNG widow who edits a paper in a neighboring State, says: "We do not look as well as usual to-day on account of the non-arrival of the mates."

IT is said that everything in nature has its equivalent; but we know of nothing that is equal to woman's curiosity.

WHEN David slew Goliah with a sling, the latter fell stone dead, and was quite astonished, as such a thing never entered his head before.

WHAT is the difference between a honeymoon and a honeycomb? One is a great sell and the other a lot of little cells.

WHEN a bachelor weds a lad wife there are sure to be stir-up's in the family.

WHEN are carpenters like circumstances? When they alter cases.

WHAT game does a lady's bustle resemble? Backgammon.

WHY are the girls of Missouri sweet? Because they are Molasses.

INDULGE in humor as much as you please, if it is not ill-humor.

The Bedford Gazette.

Friday Morning.....May 4, 1866.

DEMOCRATIC STATE TICKET.

FOR GOVERNOR,

Hon. HIESTER CLYMER,

OF BERKS COUNTY.

TO DELINQUENTS.

Of thirteen hundred subscribers to this journal, not quite *four hundred* have paid for the year of which nine months have passed away. Now, is this not really too bad? If the nine hundred delinquents had paid up, as they should have done, there would be no necessity for any more dunning. In that case we would not now need a cent of money; but as it is, we need every cent they owe us. We have paid out our own money to meet the expenses of furnishing these nine hundred with their weekly copy of our paper. It is really a loan to them. Now, we appeal to our delinquent friends to pay up. You have already permitted yourselves to lose the advantage of our advance rates. If you neglect to make payment for three months longer, you will have to pay $3.00 per year for your paper.—We do not wish to exact this from you. But we must enforce our rates, or quit publishing a paper. Shall this be the last dun? Delinquents will decide for themselves.

DEAD DUCKS DECAPITATED.

The President is making dreadful slaughter among the Dead Duck office-holders. He has evidently determined that no Disunionist shall hold any office by his appointment, or sufferance. Hence the heads of the Dead Duck Disunion followers of Stevens, Sumner & Co., are rolling off their shoulders at a fearful rate. Among the notable decapitations recently made by the President, are the following: J. H. Taggart, Collector of Internal Revenue, first district (Philadelphia) A. B. Sloanaker appointed in his stead; S. F. Von Bonhorst, Postmaster at Pittsburg, W. Hampton to be his successor; D. N. White, Collector at Pittsburg, Ex-Gov. W. F. Johnston to succeed him; Alex. Murdick, Marshal of the Western District, a conservative Republican to be his successor. Messrs. Sloanaker, Hampton and Johnson are all Republicans who support the President's policy. The President does right in making his appointments from the party that elected him, but he is determined to oust every office-holder that does not openly and sincerely support his measures. Those who play him falsely, will be closely watched and made examples of whenever their treachery is detected.

CONSISTENT IN DISUNION.

In Congress on the 3d day of March, 1862, Mr. Holman, of Indiana, (Democrat,) offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That in the judgment of this House, the unfortunate civil war into which the Government of the United States has been forced by the treasonable attempt of the Southern Secessionists to destroy the Union, should not be prosecuted for any other purpose than the restoration of the authority of the Constitution; and that the welfare of the whole people of the United States is permanently involved in maintaining the present form of government under the Constitution without modification or change."

The disunionists defeated this resolution by a vote of 60 to 59. Every Democrat voted for the resolution. Thaddeus Stevens and Mr. Speaker Grow, by this bold act avowed their deliberate intention as early as 1862, to carry out their radical and revolutionary programme of disunion. Did not President Johnson speak truthfully when he said they were disunionists?

GREAT JOHNSON MEETING IN BROOKLYN.

On Wednesday evening of last week, the friends of President Johnson, in Brooklyn, held a large mass meeting, at which a letter approving the President's course, from Gen. John A. Dix, was read, speeches were made by Major General Rousseau and John Van Buren, and the following resolutions were adopted:

Resolved, That we stand by the President in the execution of his policy, and any men or any party that stand in the way of its success we hold to be enemies of the Republic, no matter what section they belong to, or no matter by what name they may choose to be known.

Resolved, That we hold with President Johnson that the Government can be subverted by centralizing at Washington the powers reserved to the States as effectually as by claiming for the States prerogatives which they do not possess, and that we recognize in President Johnson's course, in refusing the power sought to be forced upon him in the bills recently vetoed by him, a devotion to pure republicanism which entitles him not only to the support but to the gratitude of every good citizen.

Resolved, That we hold, irrespective of the past, all men now to be loyal who are earnest in their efforts to bring the States together, "distinct like the waves, but one like the sea," and that we hold all men to be disloyal who, under any pretext, stand in the way of this, the consummation of all our efforts and all our sacrifices.

GREAT UNION MEETING!

An Old-Fashioned Democratic Revival!

CLYMER AND THE CONSTITUTION!

President Johnson's Vetoes Endorsed!

Speeches by Judge Kimmell, Hon. J. McDowell Sharpe, Col. J. Philip Roman, B. F. Meyers and O. E. Shannon.

Pursuant to the call of the Democratic County Committee, the conservative Union-loving people of Bedford county, assembled in mass meeting at the Court House, on Monday evening last, 30th ult. The Court room was filled with sterling Democrats and other friends of the Union who had gathered for the purpose of expressing their attachment to the principles of constitutional liberty. The meeting was full of enthusiasm and passed off in a manner agreeable to all. JOSIAH MILLER, ESQ., of Londonderry, an old Jackson veteran, was called to the chair. The following named gentlemen were appointed Vice Presidents: Michael Reed, Esq., J. T. Gephart, Wm. Foster, Samuel Bender, Esq., Adam Zembower, Geo. W. Cessna, Philip Harkleroad, D. L. Suters, P. F. Lehman, Esq., Geo. Rhoads, John Rush, Leven Weimer, R. M. Taylor, Esq., U. Mellott, Homer Nelce, Peter Koons, Arch. Perdew, Esq., Lieut. John Nelson, John Ott, Samuel Burket, W. M. Pearson, Francis Grove; Secretaries, Daniel Fletcher, D. A. T. Black, Simon States.

HON. J. McDOWELL SHARPE, of Chambersburg, was then introduced to the meeting, who delivered one of the most logical and effective speeches we have ever listened to. Mr. Sharpe is one of the ablest lawyers in the State, and is as successful on the stump, as he is at the bar. He was followed by JUDGE KIMMELL, in a speech of great power. The Judge's keen analysis laid open the very marrow of the Radicals and we venture to say that few who listened to it, failed to perceive the inconsistency and hypocrisy of the men who un er the garb of ultra-Unionism, are now the only Disunionists in the country. COL. J. PHILIP ROMAN, of Cumberland, Md., was also called upon the stand and addressed the audience in a speech of great eloquence and abounding in happy humorous hits. He said quite "a change had come over the spirit of the dreams" of the people of Maryland. They could once more speak their sentiments as freemen. The meeting was further addressed by B. F. Meyers and O. E. Shannon. The speakers were frequently interrupted with cheers and the most uproarious demonstrations of applause. Mr. Shannon, at the conclusion of his remarks, read a series of resolutions adopted at a Johnson meeting recently held in Brooklyn, N. Y., which were enthusiastically endorsed by the meeting. John G. Fisher, Esq., then read the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted, after which the meeting adjourned with three cheers for Clymer, Johnson and the Union.

WHEREAS, it is the privilege, as well as the duty, of the people to make known to their agents in public office, their will in regard to the issues before the country and the principles and policy which should govern those agents in the exercise of their official functions, and *whereas*, the present is especially a time in which the posture of public affairs demands the anxious and patriotic attention of all good citizens, therefore,

Resolved, That we regard with great alarm the efforts of those men in Congress who are striving to keep up the sectional feud which so lately culminated in civil war, by refusing to permit the restoration of the Union and defeating the consummation for which so much blood was shed and so great treasure expended.

Resolved, That we believe now as we have always maintained, that the Union consists of *thirty-six States*, and we recognize no flag as ours save that on whose folds the stripes are illumined by *thirty-six stars*; unmutilated by the hand of Southern Secession and unmarred by the heel of Northern Disunion.

Resolved, That we deplore the continued agitation of the negro question, so fruitful of evil in the past, and so portenous of trouble in the future; and we hold the Disunion party in Congress, led by Sumner in the Senate and Stevens in the House, responsible for whatever difficulties may result from that agitation hereafter.

Resolved, That the veto of the Freedmen's Bureau and the Negro Civil Rights Bills, by President Johnson, receives our unqualified endorsement, believing those measures not only unconstitutional, but oppressive and insulting to the white people of the whole Union.

Resolved, That the uninterrupted and persistent legislation by Congress, in behalf of the negro, to the neglect of the interests of the white people, and especially of the soldiers of the country, is an outrage to be tolerated only by the lunatics who would reverse the laws of Nature and of God, by mixing the races and making white black and black white.

Resolved, That we are for the *whole Union*, as our fathers established it, as our soldiers fought for it, and as the patriot Andrew Johnson is now striving to restore it; and we hold all men to be enemies of the Union and traitors to the Government, who believe in a dissevered country and a mutilated flag; a country such as Thaddeus Stevens and the radicals in Congress would make for us, with *eleven States stricken from the Republic*, a flag with *eleven stars blotted out of the constellation*.

Resolved, That we recognize in Hiester Clymer, the nominee of the Democratic party of Pennsylvania for Governor, a gentleman who possesses all the qualities which could be desired in a candidate for the Gubernatorial office. His honesty and capability are fully avouched by the testimony of the leading presses which oppose him on political grounds, whilst in the ranks of the Democracy his talents and worth are universally acknowledged and respected, facts that render morally certain his triumphant election.

Resolved, That in view of the vital importance of the approaching election, the Democrats of Bedford county, will make a thorough and determined effort to organize the popular masses on the side of the Union and the Constitution, and to this end we ask every individual member of the party to make every possible exertion from *this* time until victory shall crown our banners, on the Second Tuesday of October next.

WHO ROBBED THE WHITE HOUSE?

A few weeks previous to the death of Mr. Lincoln, says the Carlisle *Volunteer*, Congress voted an appropriation of *forty thousand dollars* for the purpose of supplying the Executive mansion with furniture, carpeting, dishes, &c. This was a very liberal appropriation, and was the third or fourth that had been made during Mr. Lincoln's Administration. We say this sum, ($40,000,) had been voted to Mr. Lincoln shortly previous to his death. When President Johnson desired to take possession of the White House, a few weeks subsequent, he found the establishment literally denuded of its furniture and other valuables. It had been stripped of everything. He had to apply to Congress for another appropriation to refurnish the House from top to bottom. Congress voted $50,000 for the purpose.

When, a short time subsequent, a motion was made in the House to vote Mrs. Lincoln a present of $100,000 from the people's money, some one suggested that her family had already got "right smart" from the Treasury. The robbery of the White House was referred to, and it was shown that during Mr. Lincoln's first term in office he had been voted more money for furniture, &c., than had been expended by any three Administrations previous. The appropriation of $40,000, just previous to his death, for furniture for the Executive Mansion, was referred to, and the fact mentioned that no furniture or anything else could then be found in the house. Even the old gold spoons—worth some $15,000—which had been purchased during Mr. Van Buren's Administration, and about which we heard so much at that time, even they had been carried off. Indeed, nothing whatever had been left in the House.

The history of the gold spoons may be worth repeating. When Mr. Van Buren was President, he purchased some gold spoons for the mansion, and this became a subject of severe reproach during the ensuing contest for the Presidency. One member of Congress, Mr. OGLE, of this State, devoted nearly a whole speech to the subject. He was ever afterwards known by the soubriquet of "Spooney Ogle," and he is supposed to have died from mortification at the ridicule heaped upon him in consequence of it. During the discussion on the robbery of the White House, THADDEUS STEVENS was making a speech on the subject, when he was interrupted by Mr. NIBLACK, of Indiana, with the inquiry whether the stolen spoons were the same that had been spoken of by Mr. OGLE in 1840? Mr. STEVENS replied:

"Yes, they are the same. They were the gold spoons which were purchased, I think, by Mr. Van Buren, at great expense, and I may say that out of a large number of spoons, forks and knives, which were very valuable, but one or two were left out of two dozen, and all that has been done has been to furnish samples to the persons in New York who furnish these things, and they are being replaced, not to the extent that Mr. Van Buren had, but as nearly as the present humble and economical President deems necessary. I can say to the committee that nothing more is asked by the President and his family than is absolutely necessary to make the house decent.

"They left a sample or two, because they did not want to make them get an entirely different set. I have understood that some of those things are—*well it is no matter where they are.*"

During the succeeding debate it was stated that many of the articles had been sold in Washington and New York and that the persons who had sold them *were known*. As there is a "lady" and a grave in the case there will probably be no further action on the subject at present. But hereafter, when the people desire once more a return to honesty on the part of those in possession of the public property, this robbery of the White House may be investigated.—Mr. Stevens' hint, and his careless assertion that "it is no matter where they (the things stolen) are," may serve to cover up the transaction just now.—Thefts to the amount of hundreds of millions have been covered up in the same way for the last five years. But time may bring some of these thefts and robberies to light. "Loyalty" and stealing have been synonymous terms for some years past, but, thank God, the people are again beginning to think, and, it will not be long before they *act* on their conviction.

During Mr. Stevens' lame attempt to account for the robbery at the White House, and to screen the really guilty parties, he intimated that the Steward of the Executive Mansion "was responsible for the theft." The Steward was a poor but honest man, and he at once, as soon as Stevens' slur was brought to his attention, nailed it to the counter as follows:

WASHINGTON, March 2, 1866.

Since my return to this city my attention has been called to some remarks made in the House of Representatives by Mr. Stevens, of Pennsylvania, on the question of appropriations for refurnishing the White House." Mr. Stevens is reported to have said "that the steward was responsible, but had failed in his duty, by allowing the spoons, linen, &c., to be taken from the house during Mrs. Lincoln's illness."

I was appointed steward soon after the death of the late President, and on the day I received the appointment I took an inventory of everything in the White House.

I can but consider, from Mr. Stevens' language, that the slur was intended for me, and take this method to contradict the assertion.

The Committee of Appropriations examined me, and were fully satisfied that I transferred to my successor all of the property I had received, with one exception, viz: one set of chinaware, which I had, by order of the Secretary of the Interior, transferred to the inmates of the White House, (Mrs. Lincoln and family.) The value of said china was one hundred and fifty dollars, and this was all that was deficient at the time of transfer.

Mr. Stevens must have known at the time he spoke that he made an unfounded assertion, and one that future examination must have contradicted.

I would only remark that whatever articles are missing from the White House must have been taken from thence either before or after my appointment.

Respectfully yours,

THOMAS STACKPOLE.

Thus it will be seen that a poor honest man clears himself of the brand that Thad. Stevens attempted to place upon him. We repeat, the day may come when the enormous robberies committed during the Administration of Mr. Lincoln and after his death, may be brought to light and the guilty parties exposed.

THE NEGRO ABOVE THE MECHANIC.

"But there is still another class for whom no one has yet spoken on this floor, who have contributed to your success *not less* than the soldier or the creditor, I WAS ALMOST ABOUT TO SAY, "NOT LESS THAN THE FREEDMEN, I MEAN THE MECHANICS OF THE COUNTRY."—(Senator Sumner in the U. S. Senate, April 18, 1866. See Congressional Globe.)

The soldier, the creditor, and the white mechanic of America have in the estimation of Senator Sumner, borne equal burthens in the salvation of the nation. He "was almost about to say" that the freedman was equal with each, but he fails to enunciate the sentiment, and we fairly infer that in his opinion the sacrifices and privations of the former surpass those of all others. This is the deliberate language of the Senator, in a studied attempt to flatter and praise the mechanic. It was called out during the discussion upon a bill for the relief of certain naval contractors, in which the theme chosen for his elaboration, was the value of the American mechanic in the recent civil struggle. He believes the Negro is equal to any white man, and here he expresses his conviction that his services are greater than those of the men who bore the brunt of the fight for the Union. The Negro *above* the mechanic, the Negro the equal of all white men, the Negro entitled to vote, to sit on juries, to travel with us, to eat with us, to sleep with us, to enjoy every social and political right that we enjoy, are the Alpha and Omega of his daily thoughts, they are the prominent traits of the Negro-loving disunionists. White men, protect yourselves by your ballots.

SCRANTON, Luzerne county, has just held an election. Last year it gave 150 Republican majority. At present it shows a Democratic majority of over 550—a pretty nice little change in six months. The earthquakes are still rumbling.

ANOTHER REPUBLICAN ENDORSEMENT.—The Philadelphia *Evening Telegraph*, a Republican journal, pays the following high compliment to Hon. Hiester Clymer, our candidate for Governor:

"Mr. Clymer is a *thorough Pennsylvanian*—a Democrat so deeply instilled as to have remained faithful among the faithless in our recent party racking troubles; and yet no word of dishonorable reproach has ever been breathed against him. Hiester Clymer is an able man, a shrewd politician, and a safe and cautious partisan leader. We do not say he is the best man of his politics in the State, but we think he is one of the very few who can concentrate the entire vote of the Democratic party in the coming contest. In this matter he will have the eminent aid of his friend and former colleague in the State Senate, Hon. Wm. A. Wallace, Chairman of the Central Committee, through whose indefatigable efforts Mr. Clymer's nomination was secured. Hiester Clymer has considerable executive ability. His experience in the State Senate will enable him to appreciate and grasp every interest of our great Commonwealth and wield the charge with propriety. If elected, he will make an excellent Democratic Governor."

THE Harrisburg Patriot and Union calls attention to the significant fact that "all but one of the living Ex-Governors of Pennsylvania—Democrats, Whigs and Republicans—namely, Governors Porter, Bigler, Packer, Johnson and Ritner, are in favor of Mr. Johnson's policy, and against the revolutionary course of the radical Disunionists of the Rump Congress." The exception is Ex-Governor Pollock, who, from being one of the most conservative of conservatives, at the time of his election, has become a disunionist of the most radical kind! Gov. Curtin is generally represented, and none of his party organs have chosen to give a denial to the statement, a firm and warm friend alike of the President and his policy.

CONGRESSIONAL NEWS.

SENATE.—The petition of Joshua Jones, of St. Mary's county, Maryland, was presented, and referred to the Committee on Claims. He asks that he be allowed the sum of five thousand dollars to indemnify him for loss sustained in that he was dispossessed of a house in that county, in which he was carrying on the business of a merchant, in July, 1864, by the orders of the military authorities, to the serious injury of his business and credit as a merchant. The bill to facilitate telegraphic communication between the United States and the West Indes, with the House amendments thereto, was taken up, and a motion made that the Senate concur in said amendments. After a long discussion the motion was withdrawn, and a motion made that the Senate non-concur in the amendments, and ask a Committee of Conference, which was agreed to. The bill to reimburse the contractors for certain ironclads for losses sustained in carrying out their contracts was taken up. Several amendments were proposed and disagreed to. The bill was then passed. Mr. Wilson, of Massachusetts, offered a resolution for the admission of Southern Representatives on certain conditions. The resolution does not demand negro suffrage. It was referred. The Senate finally adjourned until Monday next.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.—A resolution was agreed to calling on the President to communicate to the House all provisions and amendments to the Constitutions of the Southern States, which have been made since the war relating to freedmen. Notice was given by Mr. Morrill that he would not call up the tax bill until next Monday week. The House resumed the consideration of the bill to amend an act to construct the Northern Pacific Railroad. A long discussion ensued. A motion to lay the bill on the table was agreed to, but its effect was subsequently neutralized by a motion reconsidering the vote, and the bill still remains before the House. A bill was reported from the Committee on Commerce, relating to immigration, cholera, &c., which will be considered on Monday. The House then adjourned.

SENATE.—A petition was presented by Mr. Sumner from certain citizens of the United States, asking that Mr. Davis, of Kentucky, be expelled from the Senate, as he is an avowed opponent of the Government, in regard to the Civil Rights act, having (they allege) stated in a speech, previous to the passage of the bill, that if it was passed he would resist it and work for the overthrow of the Government. It was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary. Resolutions were presented from the Wisconsin Legislature condemning the course of Mr. Doolittle, from that State, and calling on him to resign. They were laid on the table. A joint resolution appropriating two millions one hundred thousand dollars to pay the expenses of collecting the revenue from customs, was reported from the Committee on Finance, and passed. The bill to facilitate military, postal, and commercial intercourse between the several States was taken up. A discussion ensued. A message was received from the House announcing the passage of the bill to encourage and facilitate telegraphic communication between the United States and the West Indies, with amendments. It was laid aside and the previous discussion continued. All the speeches made were in opposition to the bill. The Senate then went into executive session, and at its close adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.—The Senate bill to refund certain duties on goods *in transitu* between Canada and the United States at the time of the expiration of the Reciprocity treaty, was taken up and passed. The Senate bill to facilitate telegraphic communication between the United States and the West Indies was passed. A joint resolution was introduced from the Committee on the District of Columbia, to place twenty-five thousand dollars at the disposal of the Commissioner of Public Buildings for sanitary purposes. It was referred to the Committee of the Whole. The bill for the relief of Paymasters in the United States army, was reported from the Committee on Military Affairs, with an amendment. It was passed as amended. The House resumed the consideration of the bill to amend the charter of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company. A long discussion ensued. Pending a vote the bill was laid aside. A message was received from the President recommending an extension of the time for the completion of the Eastern division of the Union Pacific Railroad. It was ordered to be printed. It was ordered that ten thousand copies of the tax bill be printed. The House then adjourned.

OUTRAGES IN KENTUCKY AND TENNESSEE.—The Louisville (Ky.) *Journal* says that a few nights ago, in that city, a Lieutenant Frederick, of a regiment of negro troops, was in company with a woman of ill-fame, behaving in an indecent manner on the sidewalk, in front of a house in which a "check apron ball" was going on. On being reprimanded by a policeman, he denounced the authority of the police and went off. Soon after he returned with eighteen armed men of his command, whom he stationed on the various roads of approach to the dance room, and commanded them to hold the police at bay. The matter was reported to General Watkins, commandant of the post.

The Memphis *Appeal* gives the following account of an affair in that city on Wednesday last: "Officer Sweatt, who has been indisposed for some days, was out merely for a walk; but on being earnestly entreated by a lady to assist in apprehending a female negro thief, went into a house in a negro quarter for that purpose. After arresting the wench, he was met by a party of negro soldiers, who with many oaths, declared that he should not arrest any one in their part of the city. The officer attempted to remonstrate, but they set upon him, knocked him down, and shamefully maltreated him, and, at length, finding that he was unarmed, several fired at him more than once with their pistols. In the confusion the thief escaped.

THE WARNING FROM NORFOLK.—The "*News*" cites the recent massacre of whites by the negroes at Norfolk, as the natural result of the pernicious teachings of the Radicals. Under proper discipline the negro is docile and manageable, but pampered and spoiled by indulgence, he soon becomes arrogant and insubordinate. We quote:

"The negroes, crowding the galleries of the National Senate and House of Representatives, listen day after day to harangues in praise of their own color, and witness the passage of laws that aim at the elevation of their race above the whites. They sit beneath the roof of the Capitol like deities receiving incense from their worshipers, and the high priests that minister at the shrines, the Sumners and Stevens, well trained in their sacerdotal jugglings, are ready to sacrifice the very soul of the Government to propitiate the idols that they pretend to adore."

MISCELLANEOUS NEWS.

—The pestilence on board the Virginia, in New York harbor, is reported to be increasing with frightful rapidity. Thirty-three new cases have occurred since Friday last, and four deaths took place on Saturday. The cholera ship, England, with the remainder of her passengers from Halifax, is also at anchor in the lower bay of New York. Fifty persons died on board the latter whilst on her passage to Halifax, and one hundred and fifty others at Halifax. Everybody now on board the England is said to be in perfect health.

—Gen. Baker has made a report in regard to drafts and bounty jumping, in which he states that out of the five hundred thousand men called out and sworn in by the United States Government no more than one hundred and sixty-eight thousand actually reached the field as soldiers, although they nearly all received their bounties.

—It is reported from Washington that Secretary Seward has sent a despatch to the United States minister at Vienna, in which he threatens to break off diplomatic relations with Austria, if the latter Power persists in sending troops to Mexico, in aid of Maximilian and to replace those that are to be withdrawn by France.

—Gen. Meade telegraphs to Gen. Grant that the Fenian demonstration on the Canadian frontier has been effectually broken up by the seizure of a vessel loaded with arms, ammunition and uniforms intended for the Fenian army.

—Forty-eight negro prisoners, confined in the jail at Washington, charged with petit larcenies, have been set at liberty on condition of their consenting to go South under charge of an officer of the Freedmen's Bureau. They have departed for Louisiana.

—Three cases of muskets, belonging to the Fenians, were seized at Oswego, New York, on Sunday last, and further searches were in progress. The Fenians are said to be greatly excited about the seizure.

—The Supreme Court of the State of Massachusetts has decided that a revenue stamp is no part of a note, and that the want of it does not effect its validity, unless the stamp has been fraudulently omitted.

—A negro boy, named Henry was hung at Mobile on the 20th instant, for the murder of a white boy, named Mulvey, some time ago. The murder was committed to cover the theft of a gun, and was of a most wilful and brutal character.

—Secretary Seward has been requested to call the attention of Congress to the fact that steamers arriving at different ports which are largely overcrowded with passengers is the most fruitful source of cholera.

—Mr. and Mrs. Clement C. Clay are still in Petersburg, Virginia, the guests of Dr. Withers, of that city. Mr. C. has improved very much since his release from confinement.

—The Masonic fraternity of St. Louis, Missouri, have resolved to commence the work of erecting a grand temple in that city at a cost of not less than $100,000.

—Forney (D. D.) is of the opinion that Andrew Johnson is not a second Andrew Jackson, he directs his vetoes against his friends, while Jackson directed his against his enemies. The joke is very obscure.

—The ladies of Columbia, Murfreesboro and Pulaski, Tennessee are getting up entertainments in their respective towns for the benefit of the maimed Confederate soldiers.

—In a match game of base ball at Plymouth, Connecticut, on Saturday, a man named Blakesley knocked the ball a distance of two hundred and eighteen yards into the Naugatuck River.

—The Kentucky and Tennessee papers continue to chronicle outrages committed by negro troops, or by their white officers, in these States.

—Two daughters, aged respectively 13 and 15, living in Johnson county, Illinois, killed and buried their father because he "was old, sick, and a great trouble." Very filial, that.

—The new war steamer Ammonoosuc, at the Charlestown Navy-yard, Massachussetts, is being fitted for sea as rapidly as possible, under orders from Washington.

—A grand celebration of the peace proclamation, by the supporters of President Johnson, took place in St. Louis on Saturday last.

—The city debt of Montreal is over five millions, and the arrears for taxes due to the city amount to over five hundred thousand dollars.

—There is to be a prize writing exhibition in Washington, on Tuesday, of soldiers who lost their right arms in the war.

—Among the jurymen of the Rhode Island Supreme Court, impannelled on Monday, was a "reconstructed" negro.

—Sixteen murderers—five of them under sentence of death—are at present confined in the Tombs prison, N. Y.

—The emigration to Minnesota this season is said to be greater than that of any previous year.

MORTALITY AMONG THE NEGROES.—The press comments upon the past and present mortality among the negroes, and upon the appalling statement of Judge Sharkey, of Mississippi, who expects that, beyond a doubt, the race will become extinct. One-third of the negro population in his own State, he thinks, are dead; and others there also state that one-half the negroes of Mississippi have perished since the war begun. General Grant thinks that one-fourth of all the negroes in the South have been destroyed; while Gov. Aiken, of S. C., who protected his people after the war had set them free, says *that out of nine hundred, not three hundred remain alive*. This proportion of deaths extends all along the coast, on the Sea Islands, in the interior, away from the towns, on plantations, where all agricultural labor was arrested and no other kind supplied its place. It has been far greater among the blacks than whites. Humane men of the dominant party ought to begin to count the cost of the policy they have adopted in the treatment of this unfortunate race. The *Tribune* wants to know what has been killing off the negroes. Is it war or reconstruction, it asks? Both, we answer.—*N. Y. Express.*

THERE was a vast deal of dishonest fuss made about the Chicago platform by the Republicans, because it stated the truth—that four years of war had at that moment failed to restore the Union. To tell the truth, now, it would be necessary to say that four years of successful war, and nearly one year of utter peace had failed to restore the Union. The reason is, that Republicans prefer disunion to party defeat.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

All notices under this head must be pre-paid to insure insertion. The following are the rates:—Prothonotary, $5.00; Sheriff $5.00; Associate Judge and Commissioner, $2.00; Poor Director and Auditor, $1.00. Tickets will be printed at $1.00 per thousand, when not less than one thousand are desired

SHERIFF.

MR. EDITOR:—Please announce A. J. SANSOM, of Bedford borough, as a candidate for Sheriff, subject to the decision of the Democratic county convention.

EDITOR GAZETTE:—Please announce ISAAC D. EARNEST, of Bedford township, as a candidate for Sheriff, subject to the decision of the Democratic county convention.

MR. EDITOR:—Please announce WM. KEYSER, of Juniata township, as a candidate for Sheriff, subject to the decision of the Democratic county convention.

MR. MEYERS:—Please announce D. L. DEFIBAUGH, of Bedford township, as a candidate for Sheriff, subject to the decision of the Democratic county convention.

We are authorized to announce ROBERT STECKMAN, of Bloody Run, as a candidate for the office of Sheriff, subject to the decision of the Democratic county convention.

MR. EDITOR:—Please announce THOMAS C. REIGHARD, of Union tp., as a candidate for the office of Sheriff, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention.

EDITOR GAZETTE:—You are authorized to announce HUGH MOORE, of Bedford tp., as a candidate for Sheriff, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention.

WE are authorized to announce GEO. W. HORN, of Harrison tp., as a candidate for Sheriff, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention.

We are authorized to announce HENRY FLUKE, of Middle Woodberry township, as a candidate for Sheriff, subject to the decision of the Democratic county convention.

MR. EDITOR:—Please announce GEO. STEEL, of Hopewell township, as a candidate for sheriff, subject to the nomination of the Democratic county convention.

We are authorized to announce JOHN C. FIGARD, Broadtop twp., as a candidate for Sheriff, subject to the decision of the Democratic county convention.

ASSOCIATE JUDGE.

MR. EDITOR:—Please announce F. D. BEEGLE, of St. Clair tp., as a suitable person for the office of Associate Judge, subject to the nomination of the Democratic County Convention.

We are authorized to announce GEO. SMOUSE, Jr., of Snake Spring tp., as a candidate for Associate Judge, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention.

We are authorized to announce JOSEPH SELLERS, of Bedford township, as a candidate for Associate Judge, subject to the decision of the Democratic county convention.

MR. EDITOR:—Please announce GEORGE W. GUMP, of Napier township, as a candidate for Associate Judge, subject to the decision of the Democratic county convention.

We are authorized to announce JOHN C. BLACK, of Bloody Run, as a candidate for Associate Judge, subject to the decision of the Democratic county convention

COMMISSIONER.

MR. EDITOR:—Please announce Joseph Souser, of Napier township, as a candidate for Commissioner, subject to the decision of the Democratic county convention.

We are authorized to announce John S. Brumbaugh, of S. Woodberry township, as a candidate for Commissioner, subject to the decision of the Democratic county convention.

We are authorized to announce David Howsare, of Southampton township, as a candidate for the office of County Commissioner, subject to the decision of the Democratic county convention.

POOR DIRECTOR.

WE are authorized to announce HENRY MOSES, of Bedford tp., as a candidate for the office of Poor Director, subject to the nomination of the Democratic County Convention.

MR. EDITOR:—Announce the name of Isaac Grazier, of Napier township, as a candidate for the office of Director of the Poor, subject to the decision of the Democratic county convention.

We are authorized to announce Michael Diehl, of Colerain township, as a candidate for Poor Director, subject to a nomination from the Democratic county convention.

We are authorized to announce the name of Simon Brumbaugh, of Middle Woodberry township, as a candidate for Poor Director, subject to the decision of the Democratic county convention.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

DR. TOBIAS' VENETIAN LINIMENT.—Died of Croup—what a pretty and interesting child I saw last week! But now, alas! it is no more. Such was the conversation of two gentlemen riding down town in the cars. Died of croup! how strange! when Dr. Tobias' Venetian Liniment is a certain cure, if taken in time. Now mothers, we appeal to you. It is not for the paltry gain and profit we make, but for the sake of your infants from that now too prevailing & fearful disease; but use Dr. Tobias' Venetian Liniment in time, and it is robbed of its terrors. Always keep it in the house; you may not want it to-night, or to-morrow, no telling when—but armed with this liniment you are prepared, let it come when it will. Price only 40 cents a bottle. Office 56 Cortlandt Street, New York. Sold by all druggists.

March 30, '66–1m.

A LECTURE TO YOUNG MEN.—Just published in a sealed envelope. Price six cents. *A Lecture on the Nature, Treatment and Radical* cure of Spermatorrhœa or Seminal Weakness, Involuntary Emissions, Sexual Debility, and Impediments to Marriage generally. Nervousness, Consumption, Epilepsy and Fits; Mental and Physical Incapacity, resulting from Self-Abuse, &c. By ROBERT J. CULVERWELL, M. D., Author of the "Green Book," &c.

The world renowned author, in this admirable Lecture clearly proves from his own experience that the awful consequences of Self-Abuse may be effectually removed without medicine, and without dangerous surgical operations, bougies, instruments, rings, or cordials, pointing out a mode of cure at once certain and effectual, by which every sufferer, no matter what his condition may be, may cure himself cheaply, privately and radically. THIS LECTURE WILL PROVE A BOON TO THOUSANDS AND THOUSANDS.

Sent under seal, to any address, in a plain, sealed envelop, on the receipt of six cents, or two postage stamps, by addressing

CHAS. J. C. KLINE & CO.,

127 Bowery, N. Y., Post Office Box 4586.

Feb 16, '66—1y

TO CONSUMPTIVES.—The advertiser, having been restored to health in a few weeks by a very simple remedy after having suffered for several years with a severe lung affection, and that dread disease, Consumption—is anxious to make known to his fellow-sufferers the means of cure.

To all who desire it, he will send a copy of the prescription used (free of charge), with the directions for preparing and using the same, which they will find a sure CURE for CONSUMPTION, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, COUGHS COLDS, and all Throat and Lung Affections. The only object of the advertiser in sending the Prescription is to benefit the afflicted, and spread information which he conceives to be invaluable, and he hopes every sufferer will try his remedy, as it will cost them nothing, and may prove a blessing.

Parties wishing the prescription, FREE, by return mail, will please address

REV. EDWARD A. WILSON,

Williamsburgh, Kings Co., New York.

Jan. 5, '66—1y.

ERRORS OF YOUTH.—A Gentleman who suffered for years from Nervous Debility, Premature Decay, and all the effects of youthful indiscretion, will, for the sake of suffering humanity, send free to all who need it, the recipe and directions for making the simple remedy by which he was cured. Sufferers wishing to profit by the advertisers experience, can do so by addressing

JOHN B. OGDEN,

No. 13 Chambers St., New York.

Jan. 5, 66—1y.

ALLCOCK'S POROUS PLASTERS.—Cure Lumbago, Pains of the Side, Varicose Veins, Sore Chest, &c. An Electrician, who has great experience for their effects in local rheumatism, tic doloreux, and deep seated nervous and other pains, and in affections of the kidneys, etc., etc., attributes all their sedative, stimulative, and pain-relieving effects to their electric qualities. He asserts they restore the healthy electric condition (equilibrium) of the part, and that being restored, pain and morbid action cease.

LAME BACK.

Brandreth House, N. Y., Nov. 23, 1859.

T. ALLCOCK & Co.—Gentlemen: I lately suffered severely from a weakness in my back. Having heard your Plasters much recommended in cases of this kind I procured one, and the result was all that I could desire. A single plaster cured me in a week. Yours, respectfully, J. G. BRIGGS.

General Agency, Brandreth House, New York.

Sold by all Dealers in Medicines [mar 30–1m

STORMING THE STRONGHOLDS OF prejudice and misapprehension, and carrying all before it CRISTADORO'S HAIR DYE pursues its march of success. Like those of the Union, its colors are the cynosures of every eye, its victories leave no stain. It turns thousands of heads, and charms innumerable hearts. Containing no caustic element, it cannot injure the hair or blemish the skin. Manufactured by J. CRISTADORO, No. 6 Astor House, New York. Sold by Druggists. Applied by all Hair Dressers. [mar 30–1m

SUDICIOUS ADVERTISING, by all business men, is the secret of success. Remember Stephen Girard.

The Bedford Gazette.

Local and Personal.

1866.	Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
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1866.	Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
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BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

The following Business Directory for the borough of Bedford and other places in the county, (*whose advertisements appear in the columns of* THE GAZETTE,) may be of service to our friends and patrons in the county, and is commended to their attention:

ATTORNEYS AT LAW—G. H. Spang; J. P. Reed; J. W. Tate; John Palmer; E. F. Kerr; Dorborrow & Lutz; Espy M. Alsip; John T. Hoopy & J. H. Filler; Kimmell & Lingenfelter, Bedford, Pa.

BANKERS—Reed & Schell; Rupp, Shannon & Co., Bedford, Pa.

BOOTS AND SHOES, VARIETIES, &c.—J. H. Hutton; H. F. Irvine, Bedford, Pa.

BEDFORD NURSERIES—T. M. Lynch.

CABINET-WARE, CHAIRS, &c.—Richard Leo, Bedford, Pa.

DRY-GOODS, GROCERIES, &c.—J. B. Farquhar; A. B. Cramer; J. M. Shoemaker; P. A. Reed, Defibaugh & Fisher, Bedford, Pa.

DENTISTRY—C. N. Hickok & J. G. Minnich, Jr., Bedford, Pa.

DRUGGIST—J. L. Lewis, Bedford, Pa.

FANCY STORES—Mrs. V. B. Tate & Miss M. Reas; Mrs E. V. Mowry; Mrs. M. R. Schafer & Miss Kate Deal, Bedford, Pa.

HARDWARE, &c.—Wm. Hartley; Geo. Blymyer & Son, Bedford, Pa.

HOTELS——Bedford Hotel, J. J. Shoemaker; Mengel House, I. Mengel; Union Hotel, V. Steckman Bedford, Pa.

JEWELER—Daniel Border, Bedford, Pa. John Reimund, Jeweler,

JOB PRINTERS—Meyers & Mengel, Bedford, Pa.—All kinds of Plain and Fancy Job Printing neatly and promptly executed.

PUMPS—Wm. C. Snively, Schellsburg, Pa.

PHYSICIANS—Dr. J. L. Marbourg, Bedford, Pa.; Drs. W. W. Jamison and P. H. Pennsyl, Bloody Run, Pa.

PATENT MEDICINES—Shriner's Cough Syrup and Indian Vermifuge; Foutz's Mixture and Horse and Cattle Powder; Wheaton's Ointment; Helmbold's Extract of Buchu; Dr. Tobias' Venitian Liniment; Allcock's Porous Plasters; Christadoro's Hair Dye.

REAL ESTATE SALES—
F. C. Reamer—private sale
T. H. & N. J. Lyons, Private Sale.
Jacob Walter, Private,
C. N. Hickok, private sale.
G. R. Barndollar and others, private sale.

☞ Read the "New Advertisement" in this week's issue of THE GAZETTE.

☞ For Administrator's, Executor's, Auditor's notices, &c., see "Legal Notices."

☞ Read the advertisements under the head of Notices, &c."

DISUNION DEAD DUCK FIZZLE.—On Tuesday night last, the remnant of the "Republican" party, which clings to the fortunes of the Stevens-Sumner Disunionists, *held a meeting in the* Court House. It was a poor, miserable, flat, stale and unprofitable concern, presenting the most "beggarly account of empty benches" that we ever looked upon in a political meeting. If the turn-out of this meeting is a sign of the times, then the new breed of Disunionists is destined to be short-lived in this neck of the woods. The speeches, too, were of the most lugubrious kind. W. M. Hall, Esq., was first introduced and he proceeded to give the Radicals thunder, saying that they went too far, and that he favored suffrage for the Negro, only so far as he was intellectually qualified to exercise that right. This was a wet blanket upon the Stevensites and some of them pretty nearly got the ague under it. Next came that famous warrior, who in the splendor of shoulder straps and gilt buttons, fought rebels in the paymaster's department and in the snug little office of State Agent at Washington. This great military hero pitched into the Democratic Union party, like a bull into a china-shop. He said, among other things, that the *Republican party had put down the rebellion, in other words, that Republican soldiers had fought the war through.* Now, how unjust this is on the part of Col. Jordan (for he is the man to whom we refer) no one knows better than himself. He is well aware that if the Democrat-ic soldiers who went into the army, had staid at home, the rebellion could not have been suppressed. He knows that Bedford county contributed hundreds of sterling Democrats to the service of the country in the late war. *Let the Democratic soldiers of the State remember during the coming campaign, that Col. Jordan, the Chairman of the Disunion State Committee, and the right hand man of John W. Geary, insulted them most grossly in a public speech, by declaring that the Republicans put down the Rebellion.* After Col. Jordan's harangue was finished, His Excellency, Gov. Cessna, was put upon the stand, who roared and bellowed for a while and then subsided as usual. How funny old "Republicans" must feel with Hall at the head of their meeting and Cessna at the tail. President Johnson was roundly abused by some of the speakers, of which and the resolutions we shall say something anon.

OIL IN BEDFORD COUNTY.—The Bedford County Oil Company, we are informed by Mr. G. W. Gump, struck oil in their well at the foot of Dry Ridge, on Tuesday evening last, at a depth of 376 feet. The sand pump brought up quite a quantity of genuine petroleum.

PATRIOT & UNION.—We call attention to the prospectus of the *Campaign Patriot & Union*, in our advertising columns. The *Patriot & Union* is an excellent paper and we hope its circulation will be largely extended.

COURT.—There has been a very small attendance at Court, no cases of great importance being up for trial.

PETER FUNK IN BEDFORD.—On Monday last, as the people attending court were standing about on the streets, a seedy looking individual appeared in the midst of them, driving a buggy. Standing up in the vehicle he proclaimed that he was about to perform a variety of feats never before witnessed in Bedford. "First," said he, holding up a five dollar "green-back," "who will give me four dollars for this note?" Some one quickly handed him the four dollars and received the note. Next he sold the four dollars for three, the three for two, so on until he had only a number of five cent notes left of the original 'green-back,' which he scattered among the crowd. "Now," said he, "I will sell five dollar lockets, for two dollars and a half and give you your money back." Accordingly the lockets were handed out and the money returned to the purchasers. "Next," proceeded he, "I will sell you ten dollar lockets for five dollars." Here a scene followed which is indescribable. The crowd made a simultaneous rush for the lockets, each man charging with a greenback flutt ring in his hand, and the seedy looking individual in the buggy, had to use both his hands and all his fingers to receive the proffered money. Each man received his locket, but—here the vender of the lockets broke in, "Remember, gentlemen, I didn't say, *this time*, I would give your money back!" Oh! what a fall of faces was there, my countrymen, as Peter Funk put whip to his horse and drove off before any of the party "sold" could pucker his mouth for a whistle.

THE Eclectic Magazine of Foreign Literature, for May, has an unusually varied and rich table of contents; and is embellished with a fine steel plate portrait of Dr. Livingstone, the African Traveler and Missionary. This Magazine is worth double the subscription price. See prospectus in another column.

EPISCOPAL SERVICES at the Court House, as usual, on Sabbath next, at 10½ a. m., and 3½ p. m. Rev Barrow will close his course of afternoon sermons on the Women of the New Testament with a discourse addressed to mothers. Subject—"Timothy and his mother, Eunice."

GODEY'S LADY'S BOOK.—Godey, for May, is on our table. It is a brilliant number. We always welcome Godey, and in doing so, we feel that we are in sympathy with the universal ladyhood of the country.

MARRIED.

OTTO—PIERSON—On the 25th ult., at the Colvin House, Schellsburg, by Rev. J. K. Donaldson, Mr. Jacob Otto and Miss Mary Pierson, both of Bedford county, Pa.

FREELAN—ELDER—At the residence of Mr. Josiah Elder, near Waterside, on the 12th ult., by the Rev. Stans. Hooper, Mr. John Freelan and Miss Matilda T. Elder, both of this county.

SMITH—HULL.—On the 26th ult., at the residence of the bride's mother, in Napier township, by Rev. J. S. Holsinger, Mr. James Smith to Miss Amanda Hull, all of this county.

HARTZEL—BRIDAHAM—On the 5th ult., by the Rev. William Gephart, Mr. William B Hartzel and Mrs. Tilla Bridaham.

DIED.

DAVIS—On the 15th ult., in Pleasantville, of inflammation of the brain, Benj. Franklin, son of Hiram and Mary Davis, aged 14 years, 6 months and 1 day. The Master has come and bid me leave. Farewell, dear father, don't fret for me; I must go. Farewell, brothers and sisters, I thought to have staid with you, but the Master has come, and I must go. So do not fret for me.

KEGG.—On the 27th ult., at her residence in Pleasantville, very suddenly, Mrs Susan Kegg, wife of Mr. A. J. Kegg, aged 36 years, 2 months and 17 days. Truly, "in the midst of life we are in death."

KOONTZ.—On the 29th ult., of Scarlet Fever, Daniel, son of Frederick and Catharine Koontz, of Bedford township, aged 3 years and 20 days.

DICKEN—At his late residence in Cumberland Valley, Bedford county, on the 27th ult., Moses Dicken, Sr., aged 77 years, 6 months and 7 days.

The deceased was an estimable citizen, genial companion, kind husband and indulgent parent. The natural excellences of his character were heightened by the superior embellishments of christianity. He lived a consistent, exemplary life, in connexion with the Methodist Protestant Church, during the space of nearly thirty years. Then, at the bidding of his Savior, passed to a purer and holier sphere. Peace to his memory. E

New Advertisements.

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!—

The undersigned have now opened a large and general assortment of

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS,

to which they respectfully invite the attention of buyers, assuring them they will find

BARGAINS

in every department of our stock.

TERMS:

CASH PREFERRED.

By special agreement a credit of six months can be had.

INTEREST CHARGED

on all accounts after period named.

may4,'66. A. B. CRAMER & CO.

THE WEEKLY PATRIOT AND UNION, *For the Campaign.*—The Weekly *Patriot and Union* will be furnished from the first week in May until the second Tuesday in October, as a Campaign paper, at the following low rates:—One copy, $1.00; Twenty, or more, to one address, 90 cts. per copy.

Address PATRIOT & UNION,
may, 4. Harrisburg, Pa.

FARMERS will find the best of machines, at *Factory Prices*, by ordering from Hartley. Also, the best Shovels, Forks, Traces, Chains, Axes, Whips, &c. Harness and Lubric Oils. Wheel Grease, &c., at HARTLEY'S. [Nov10

STRANGE, BUT TRUE.—Every young lady and gentleman in the United States can hear something very much to their advantage by return mail (free of charge,) by addressing the undersigned. Those having fears of being humbugged will oblige by not noticing this card. Others will please address their obedient servant,

THOS. F. CHAPMAN,
831 Broadway, New York.
Jan. 5, '66—1y.

SLIP BILLS, PROGRAMMES, POSTERS, and all kinds of PLAIN AND FANCY JOB PRINTING, done with neatness and despatch, at THE GAZETTE office,

New Advertisements.

GEO. BLYMYER. | JOHN P. BLYMYER.

GEORGE BLYMYER & SON having formed a partnership, on the 6th of March, 1866, in the

HARDWARE & HOUSE FURNISHING BUSINESS,

respectfully invite the public to their new rooms, three doors west of the old stand, where they will find an immense stock of the most splendid goods ever brought to Bedford county. These goods will be sold at the lowest possible prices. Persons desirous of purchasing BUILDING HARDWARE will find it to their advantage to give us a call.

WHITE LEAD.—We have on hand a large quantity of White Lead, which we have been fortunate to buy a little lower than the market rates. The particular brands to which we would invite attention, are the

Pure Buck Lead,
Liberty White Lead,
Snow Franklin White Lead,
Washington White Lead,
Washington Zinc White Lead,
New York White Lead.

ALSO:—*French Porcelain Demar Varnish;*
Varnishes of all kinds.
Flaxseed Oil, (pure.)
Turpentine and Alcohol.

All kinds of IRON and NAILS.

No. 1 CHRYSTAL ILLUMINATING COAL OIL.

LAMPS in profusion.

We would invite persons wanting Saddlery Hardware, to give us a call, as we have everything in the Saddlery line, such as Buckles, Rings, Hames and Webbing Leather of all kinds; also a variety of Shoe Findings, consisting of French Calf Skins, Morocco Linings, Bindings, Pegs, etc.

Housekeepers will find at Blymyer & Son's store a great variety of household goods. Knives and Fork of the very best quality; Plated Table and Tea Spoons at all prices.

Give us a call and we can supply you with Barn Door Rollers, the latest improvements; Nova Scotia Grindstones, better than any in use; Shovels, Forks and Spades.

Grain and Grass Scythes and Snathes; Fishing Tackle; Brushes of all kinds; Demi-Johns; Patent Wheel Grease, Tar and Whale Oil, and an infinite variety of articles.

$20,000 WANTED—Would like to get it if our friends would let us have it. Less will do; but persons having unsettled accounts will close them up to the first of March, to enable us to close our old books. This should be done.

may4,'66. GEO. BLYMYER & SON.

NOTICE is hereby given, by the undersigned, that they caution the public against purchasing bonds, held by George White and Morgan Wright, against Broadtop township, for three hundred dollars each, which were given them by the Supervisors of said township of 1864 provided that they would go into the army of the United States or furnish a substitute, both of which they failed to do; and the undersigned hold receipts given by said bond-holders, which render the bonds null and void, as they did not comply with the agreement.

J. C. FIGARD, Supervisor for 1864.
may4,-3t* D. H. FIGARD, Supervisor for 1866.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given that letters of administration have been granted by the Register of Bedford county, to the undersigned, on the estate of Michael Fry, late of Union township, decea-ed.

All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims can present them duly authenticated for settlement.

may 4.-6t JOHN M. CLAAR, Adm'r.

BACK AGAIN!—GREAT BARGAINS!—ISAAC LIPPEL having returned to Bedford with a large and varied stock of ready-made Clothing, all styles and sizes, and also a large supply of Dry Goods and Groceries, invites his old friends and the public generally to call at his store, in the old stand, one door east of Dr. W. H. Watson's office and examine his goods. All kinds of country produce taken in exchange for goods

may4, '66.

Philadelphia Trade.

NEW GOODS for SPRING SALES.

EYRE & LANDELL,
Fourth and Arch Streets, PHILADELPHIA.
are opening for
SPRING SALES—

Fashionable New Silks,
Novelties in Dress Goods,
New Styles Spring Shawls,
New Traveling Dress Goods,
Fine Stock of New Goods,
Magnificent Foulards,
Splendid Black Silks, &c.

E. & L., have their usual assortment of Staple Goods. Also, Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings &c.

P. S.—Our prices are now arranged to meet the views of Buyers! [Mar.23,'66.-6t.

TIN WARE, CHEAP FOR CASH. The largest stock of well-made Tin Ware in the State, constantly kept on hand. Merchants and Dealers are invited to give us a call before purchasing elsewhere.

MELLOY & SMITH.
723 Market St., between 7th and 8th.
March 30, '66-1m Philadelphia.

HENRY HARPER,
520 Arch Street,
PHILADELPHIA.
WATCHES,
Fine Gold JEWELRY,
Solid SILVER WARE,
and superior Silver Plated Ware, at Reduced Prices. [Mar.23,'66.-3m.

1866. PHILADELPHIA 1866.
WALL PAPERS,
HOWELL & BOURKE, Manufacturers of Paper Hangings, and Window Shades, corner Fourth & Market Streets Philadelphia. Always in store, a large stock of Linen and Oil Shades.
March 2. 1866-3m

Notices, &c.

FOR SALE—VERY LOW—a second hand PIANO. Inquire of
apr.13,'66.-tf. C. N. HICKOK.

WANTED—40 hands to make crossties. Liberal prices will be paid and constant employment given. HOMER NEICE,
Bloody Run April 13—4t. Agent.

DEFIBAUGH & FISHER will positively sell, for the next 30 days, Calicoes, Muslins, Ginghams, French Merinos, Delaines and heavy boots AT COST, and some articles below cost.
April 6, '66-4t

BOUNTY, BOUNTY.—Soldiers! If Congress is about to pass a law granting additional bounty! Those of you, therefore, who have not received bounty, and those who have received but $100, or less, will find it to their advantage to call on me THREE MONTHS', SIX MONTHS', and NINE MONTHS' MEN, come!
April, 6 1866. JOHN PALMER.

PERSONS knowing themselves indebted to us for advertising Administrators', Executors', Auditors' Notices, Orphans' Court sales and other sales of Real Estate, and for printing bills, &c., &c., will please call and settle for the same, as all such advertising and printing should be CASH MEYERS & MENGEL.
Feb 16, '66-tf.

TANNERS, ATTENTION!—A new Tannery, in good order, containing one pool, three limes, three butts, five leaches, thirty-four lay-a-way vats, with the necessary number of handlers, in as good a location as can be found in Bedford county, for rent. For further information call at this office. Nov. 17, '65-tf

OYES! O YES!!
S. J. McCAUSLIN, Auctioneer.
The undersigned having taken out license as an Auctioneer tenders his services to his old friends. Persons desiring an auctioneer will find it to their advantage to patronize him.
March 9-3m S. J. McCAUSLIN.

AUCTIONEERING.—The undersigned, thankful for past favors, offers his services to the people of Cumberland Valley and Londonderry townships, to cry sales of real estate, personal property, &c. He will guarantee satisfaction to all who employ him.
Nov. 24, '65—6m* JOHN DICKEN.

OYES! O YES!
WILLIAM DIBERT, AUCTIONEER.
The subscriber having taken out license as an auctioneer tenders his services to all his old friends. Persons desiring an auctioneer will find it advantageous to give him their patronage.
Post Office address, BEDFORD, Pa.
Jan 19, '66-3m WM. DIBERT.

TERMS for every description of Job PRINTING CASH! for the reason that for every article we use, we must pay cash; and the cash system will enable us to do our work as low as it can be done in the cities.

EVERY VARIETY AND STYLE OF JOB PRINTING neatly executed at low rates at THE BEDFORD GAZETTE office. Call and leave your orders.

MERCHANTS and MECHANICS, and Business men generally will advance their own interests by advertising in the columns of THE GAZETTE.

PRINTERS' INK has made many a business man rich. We ask you to try it in the columns of THE GAZETTE.

Hardware, &c.

WM. HARTLEY. | S. S. METZGER.

HARTLEY & METZGER having formed a partnership, on the 1st day of April, 1866, in the *HARDWARE and FARM MACHINERY TRADE*, now invite the public to examine their mammoth stock, which they will sell at low figures, *for cash.* [apr.27,'66.

IRON AND NAILS, at lowest cash prices, at HARTLEY & METZGER'S.

PAINTS, fresh, durable and beautiful: Pure Liberty White Lead; Penn Treaty White Lead; Mansion White Lead; China Gloss; Turpentine; Flaxseed Oil; Copal and Demar Varnish; Brushes of all kinds, for sale cheap, at HARTLEY & METZGAR'S.

GRAIN AND GRASS SCYTHES, Sneds and Harvesting Implements in great variety, and at all prices, for sale at HARTLEY & METZGER S.

$5.00 WASHING MACHINES and the great anti-Coz-Wheel Wringer, now on exhibition at HARTLEY & METZGER'S. Call and see this invention before purchasing elsewhere.

SPRING TOOTH RAKES, Gum Spring Grain Drills, Improved Cider Mills, Eureka Fodder and Straw Cutters, for sale at HARTLEY & METZGER'S.

HOUSE KEEPERS will find at Hartley & Metzger's Store a great variety of household Hardware: Knives and Forks, Spoons of elegant quality, Ladles, single or in sets, Shovels and Tongs, Waiters, Tea Bells, Scissors, Meat Saws, Carvers, Paring Knives, Brushes, Waffle Irons, Griddles, Gridirons, Brass, Porcelain and Iron Kettles, Iron Pots, Tubs, Buckets, Baskets, Brooms, Slaw Cutters, &c., &c. Stove Polish, Rotten Stone, and a hundred little "knick knacks" that we can't afford to enumerate. It would be easier to tell what we don't keep than what we do.

THE CLEAREST, BRIGHTEST, Best, Safest and Purest, and for these reasons the *Cheapest Coal Oil* in Bedford, may always be had at Hartley & Metzger's. You who have never used any other than the "*common truck*," try it, compare it! and you will always go to Hartley's. Coal Oil Lamps in brilliant profusion, and great variety, very cheap at Hartley's, also, Wick, Lamp Tops, &c. Coal Oil Lamps repaired.

50 GREENCASTLE GRAIN CRADLES. Natural bent fingers will be received by Hartley & Metzger, who are exclusive agents for Bedford county. Order soon.

BUCK-EYE REAPERS and MOWERS, with all the new improvements, among which is the wonderful *Dropping* invention. Also, a few "*Farmer Mowers*" for sale by Hartley & Metzger. Order soon as the supply is short for this season.

BARN DOOR ROLLERS, of the most improved pattern, track and all complete, cheaper and better than hinges, for sale at HARTLEY & METZGER'S.

DEMI-JOHNS, for Mineral Water, at HARTLEY & METZGER'S.

FISHING TACKLE—Rods, Hooks, Lines, &c., &c. Shot Guns, Powder, Shot, Caps, &c., at Hartley & Metzger's.

50 BEREA GRINDSTONES and and Fixtures, at Hartley & Metzgers.

PATENT WHEEL GREASE; the best White-wash, Blacking and Scrub Brushes in town, at Hartley & Metzger's.

GO TO HARTLEY & METZGER'S to get your money back.

$10,000 DUE AND WANTED.—Old Merchants say: it is necessary to quit business in order to settle up; that many people are so mean, after you have credited them, that when you try to get your honest dues from them, they will "shy off," and spend their money, or run up accounts, at other stores, and you will lose their custom.

I don't want to quit business. I must have money I have been indulgent. I want every man and woman who owes me by book account or note to pay me *now*. I don't want them to act mean and "shy off." Stand up to the counter like men! Pay if you can. If you can't pay, settle some way. I will use only those who don't want to pay, and quit me because I dun them.

Let all concerned call at once to settle. Thankful to a generous public for their patronage. I hope they will favor the new firm of Hartley & Metzger, who will do right.

apr.27.] Respectfully, WM. HARTLEY.

Fancy Stores.

REMOVAL.—CALL AND SEE NEW MILLINERY STORE!—Mrs. E. V. MOWRY would respectfully inform her old friends and customers, as well as the ladies generally, that she has removed her store to the fine rooms, immediately opposite the Bedford Hotel, formerly occupied by J. Cessna, where she has just received a large and carefully selected assortment of NEW MILLINERY and DRESS GOODS, and NOTIONS, consisting, in part, of

BONNETS and HATS,
RIBBONS, FLOWERS, &c.,
ALL WOOL DELAINES,
POPLINS, BERAGES,
ALPACAS, LAWNS,
CALICOES, &c,
LADIES' COATS
and SHAWLS,
BEST KID GLOVES,
SILK and THREAD Gloves,
COLLARS,
HOOP SKIRTS,
BALMORALS,
CORSETS, &c., &c.

Also, a fine assortment of LADIES', MISSES' and CHILDREN'S SHOES, made specially to order. These goods will be sold at the lowest prices, but for CASH only. Mrs. Mowry returns her thanks for past favors, and respectfully solicits a continuance of the patronage of the ladies of Bedford and vicinity. [apr.27,'66.

MRS. TATE AND MISS REA have returned from the city with the most beautiful assortment of

MILLINERY AND FANCY GOODS,

ever before offered in this market. In addition to this they have with them a lady from Philadelphi, who has experience as *a practical Milliner*, and having also arranged to have *a practical MANTUA-MAKER* from one of the city establishments, they are confident they can offer to their customers assurances of satisfaction which cannot be surpassed. [apr.20,'66.

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!!—

MISS KATE DEAL & MRS. M. R. SCHAFFER, are constantly receiving *New Goods*, they keep on hand a fine assortment of Bonnets, Hats, Bonnet Silk, Ribbons, Velvets, Zephyr goods, Flowers, Of all descriptions, Breakfast Shawls, Head Comforts, Ladies' and Childrens' Hose, Ladies' and Children's Gloves, Balmoral Skirts, Hoop Skirts, Dress Trimmings and Buttons of all kinds. Ladies' Silk Scarfs, Merino Scarfs, adies' Collars and Cuffs, Ladies' and Gents' Handkerchiefs, Veils, Skirt Braids, Embroidery Braids, Sewing Silk, Spool Cotton, Corsets, Head Nets, Belts and Buckles, Coats and Cloaks.

They also keep a fine assortment of Cloth, which they will make to order on the shortest notice. They also do all kinds of Sewing, Mantuamaking, &c. Ladies who want a good fit will do well to give them a call, [Dec. 15, '65.

This is a special invitation to the reader to call at the *BEDFORD CLOTHING* EMPORIUM, and examine our stock of *Ready-made Clothing, Hats and Caps, Piece Goods,* Prices to suit the buyers.
BERKSTRESSER & SMITH.
apr.27,'66.

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS OF THE BEDFORD COUNTY OIL COMPANY.—Persons who subscribed to this company, by a resolution of the Board of Managers, are required to pay the first and last instalment, of the amount subscribed, on or before the 1st of May. The parties employed to sink the well are on the ground ready to operate and the money must be forthcoming. By order of the Company.
March 9-3m GEO. W. GUMP, Pres't.

Legal Notices.

ADMINISTRATORS' NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given that letters of administration have been granted to the subscriber on the estate of John Bridges, late of Southampton township, Bedford county, dec'd, all persons indebted to said estate are notified to make payment, and those having claims thereon will present them duly authenticated for settlement.
apr.27,-6t. BENTON BRIDGES, Adm'r.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.—Letters testamentary to the estate of Nathan H. Wolf, late of St. Clair township, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, by the Register of Bedford county, all persons indebted to said estate are hereby notified to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same will present them properly authenticated for settlement.
THOS. McCOY,
Apr.6.-6t.* JOHN WOLF, Ex'rs.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.—Letters testamentary on the estate of Artemas Bennett, late of Southampton township, dec'd, having been granted by the Register of Bedford county, to the undersigned, notice is hereby given to all having claims against said estate to present them properly authenticated for settlement, and all persons indebted will please make immediate payment.
GEORGE S. BENNETT,
ARTEMAS S. BENNETT.
apr.20.—6t. Ex'rs.

LIST OF RETAILERS.—A list of venders of Foreign and Domestic Merchandise, in the county of Bedford, for the year 1866, as appraised and classified by the appraiser of Mercantile Taxes.

Class.	*Bedford Borough.*	*Tax.*
14	Mrs V B Tate Store	$7 00
14	M & G Reimund "	7 00
13	G R & W Oster "	10 00
13	A B Cramer & Co "	10 00
14	T H & N J Lyons "	7 00
14	Peter A Reed "	7 00
14	Miss M Fetterly "	7 00
14	S & W Shuck "	7 00
14	do do "	7 00
14	Robert Fyan "	7 00
14	J M Shoemaker "	7 00
14	Wm Hartley Hardware	7 00
14	Geo Blymyer & Son "	7 00
14	B McC Blymyer & Co Stoves, &c.	7 00
14	Dr B F Harry Drugs	7 00
14	J L Lewis "	7 00
14	Defibaugh & Fisher Dry Goods	7 00
14	J H Hutton Boots & Shoes	7 00
14	Isaac Leppel Clothing	7 00
14	Mrs Carn & Co Store	7 00
14	Mrs Shafer & Deal "	7 00
14	Hammond & Riffle Confectionery	7 00
14	George Mardoff Grocery	7 00
14	Mrs E V Mowry Fancy Store	7 00
14	Miss Urella Smith "	7 00
14	Jacob Bollinger Confectionery	7 00
14	Henry Irvine Boots, Shoes, &c	7 00
14	H C Reamer Grocery	7 00
	John G Mitnich Eating House	10 00
	David Brode " "	10 00
	McMullen & Co " "	10 00
	John Harris " "	10 00
	Rupp, Shannon & Co Bankers	10 00
	Reed & Schell "	10 00
14	Berkstresser & Smith Clothing, &c	7 00
	Bedford Township.	
	John Yont Distillery	15 00
	Bedford Mineral Springs Ten Pins	7 00
	" " Billiards	7 00
15	William Wolff Confectionery	5 00
14	Peter A Reed Store	7 00
	Broad Top Township.	
14	Elchelberger & Lowry Store	7 00
14	Langdon & Glazier "	7 0
	Alfred Evans Confectionery	5 00
14	R B Wigton Store	7 00
14	Richard Langdon "	7 00
14	Mr Chilcott "	7 00
14	Frazer & Bro "	7 00
14	D Roland "	7 00
	—— Megahan Eating House	10 00
	W D Reese " "	10 00
	Cumberland Valley Township.	
14	D R Anderson Store	7 00
14	William Laney "	7 00
	Nottingham & Co Distillery	15 00
	Colerain Township.	
14	A C James Store	7 00
14	——Hetzell "	7 00
14	Adam Dicht "	7 00
	Hopewell Township.	
14	Wm Seypher Store	7 00
	Wm Grove Eating House	10 00
	Harrison Township.	
14	Valentine B Wertz Store	7 00
14	James M Shoemaker "	7 00
14	John Markle "	7 00
	Juniata Township.	
14	Mowry & Zeigler Store	7 00
14	Geo Gardill "	7 00
14	Lewis N Fyan "	7 00
	do Distillery	15 00
	John Hughes "	15 00
14	Wm Keyser Store	7 00
14	Joseph Hofer "	7 00
	Napier Township.	
14	Samuel Hefner Store	7 00
14	G W Blackburn "	7 00
	Middle Woodberry Township.	
14	Andrew Baker Store	7 00
14	A L Beekhoeffer "	7 00
14	J W Ricketson "	7 00
14	Jacob Brenneman "	7 00
14	D F Keagy "	7 00
14	Holsinger & Stouffer "	7 00
	Christ Stouffer Confectionery	5 00
	South Woodberry Township.	
14	Wm Aaron Store	7 00
14	Samuel Oster "	7 00
14	Geo Kauffman "	7 00
14	C L Buck "	7 00
14	Robert Ralston Confectionery	7 00
	East Providence Township.	
14	D A T Black Store	7 00
14	John Nycum & Son "	7 00
14	John Louderbaugh "	7 00
	Bloody Run Borough.	
	Jacob Stevens Eating House	10 00
	Charles Black " "	10 00
14	do Store	7 00
14	Gump, Boughman & Co Hardware	7 00
14	James Barndollar & Son Store	7 00
	Andrew Shroyer Eating House	10 00
13	Jacob B Williams Store	10 00
	John D Lucas Eating House	10 00
14	Thos Ritchey Store	7 00
	Harriet Schooley Eating House	10 00
14	Samuel Jaffa Clothing Store	7 00
14	William States & Co Store	7 00
14	Mrs J A Mann "	7 00
	Mrs John Shuck Eating House	10 00
	West Providence Township.	
14	John Gilbaugh Store	7 00
14	Henry Allen Grocery	7 00
14	John M Barndollar Store	7 00
	Southampton Township.	
14	Hugh Wilson Store	7 00
14	Jared Hanks "	7 00
14	J M Percell "	7 00
14	Laban Johnston "	7 00
14	Henry C Lashley "	7 00
	Snake Spring Township.	
	Wm Lysinger Confectionery	5 00
	Liberty Township.	
14	Mrs Fockler & Son Store	7 00
14	Lewis Part "	7 00
14	Jacob Echelberger "	7 00
	Londonderry Township.	
14	James C Devore Store	7 00
14	Jacob Evans "	7 00
14	Thos J Porter "	7 00
	Monroe Township.	
14	James R O'Neal

Drugs, Medicines, &c.

J. L. LEWIS having purchased the Drug Store, lately owned by Mr. H. C. Reamer takes pleasure in announcing to the citizens of Bedford and vicinity, that he has just returned from the cities with a well selected stock of

DRUGS,
MEDICINES,
DYE-STUFFS,
PERFUMERY,
TOILET ARTICLES,
STATIONERY,
COAL OIL LAMPS AND CHIMNEYS,
BEST BRANDS OF CIGARS,
SMOKING AND CHEWING TOBACCO,
FRENCH CONFECTIONS, &c., &c

The stock of Drugs and Medicines consist of the purest quality, and selected with great care.

General assortment of popular Patent Medicines.

The attention of the Ladies is particularly invited to the stock of PERFUMERY, TOILET and FANCY ARTICLES, consisting of the best perfumes of the day. Colognes, Soaps, Preparations for the Hair, Complexion and Teeth; Camphor ice for chapped hands; Teeth and Hair Brushes, Port Monnies, &c.

Of Stationery, there is a fine assortment:

Billet, Note, Letter, Leaf and Mourning Paper, Envelops, Pens, Pencils, Ink, Blank Deeds, Power of Attorneys, Drafting Paper, Marriage Certificates, &c., &c. Also, a large quantity of Books, which will be sold very cheap.

Coal Oil Lamp Hinge Burner, can be lighted without removing the chimney—all patterns and prices. Glass Lanterns, very neat, for burning Coal Oil. Lamp chimneys of an improved pattern. Lamp Shades of beautiful patterns.

Howe's Family Dye Colors, the shades being light Fawn, Drab, Snuff and Dark Brown, Light and Dark Blue, Light and Dark Green, Yellow, Pink, Orange, Royal Purple, Scarlet, Maroon, Magenta, Cherry and Black.

Humphrey's Homeopathic Remedies.

Cigars of best brands, smokers can rely on a good cigar.

Rose Smoking Tobacco,
Michigan and Solace Fine Cut,
Natural Leaf, Twist and Big Plug,
Finest and purest French Confections,
FUAE DOMESTIC WINES,
Consisting of Grape, Blackberry and Elderberry
FOR MEDICINAL USE.

☞ The attention of physicians is invited to the stock of *Drugs and Medicines*, which they can purchase at reasonable prices.

Country Merchants' orders promptly filled. Goods put up with neatness and care, and at reasonable prices.

J. L. LEWIS designs keeping a first class Drug Store, and having on hand at all times a general assortment of goods. Being a Druggist of several years experience, physicians can rely on having their prescriptions carefully and accurately compounded. [Feb 9, '66—tf

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ALLEGHANY MALE AND FEMALE SEMINARY.
RAINSBURG, BEDFORD COUNTY, PA.

J. W. HUGHES, } *Principals and Proprietors.*
J. A. STEWART, }

The Spring Quarter of this Institution will open *TUESDAY, APRIL* 10th, 1866.

This Institution is very pleasantly situated in Friend's Cove, 8 miles from Bedford, the terminus of the Hunting'on and Bedford Rail Road, and 24 miles from Cumberland, a station on the North Central Rail Road. Rainsburg is a small, quiet, and exceedingly healthy town, in the midst of beautiful scenery, and sufficiently removed from the influence of large towns and cities to render it a most desirable location for a Literary Institution. Its inhabitants are moral and religious, and there are few temptations to vice, idleness or dissipation; situated in a rich agricultural section, this Institution for Young Ladies and Gentlemen, is decidedly the *cheapest* in the country. It is organized on the most approved plan of the best Institutions of the land; its main object is, to impart *sound learning*. All branches, Scientifical, Classical and Ornamental, taught. The mental and moral culture are carefully attended to, and (without sectarian prejudices) a due respect for religion is inculcated both by precept and example. "In things necessary, unity; in things doubtful, liberty; and in all things, charity." For circular and information, Address HUGHES & STEWART,
Rainsburg, Bedford Co., Pa.

March 2, '66

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.—The partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned under the name of J. B. Williams & Brother, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All persons owing accounts or notes to said firm will please call and settle immediately, as in a short time they will be placed in other hands for collection. J. B. WILLIAMS,
S. D. WILLIAMS.

Bloody Run, March 15, '65.

The undersigned having taken the stand heretofore occupied by J. B. Williams & Brother, wishes to say to his friends that he feels grateful for past favors and begs a continuance of the same. But will give notice that he cannot sell goods on long credits, and persons buying must not leave their accounts stand over six months.

J. B. WILLIAMS.

Bloody Run, March 15, '65

PUMPS!!!

I am engaged in selling the
ERIE PUMP—
certainly the only pump well adapted to this climate

Persons in need of a
GOOD PUMP,
will do well to give me a call.

☞ Orders from all parts of the county attended to with promptness.

ADDRESS:
WM. C. SNIVELY,
Schellsburg

Aug. 1, '65—1y

BEDFORD NURSERIES,
BEDFORD, PA.
T. M. LYNCH,

Offers to the public and dealers, a large stock of well grown fruit trees consisting of APPLE TREES 6 to 9 feet high, PEAR, standard and dwarf, PLUM, CHERRY, APRICOT, NECTARINES, QUINCES, GRAPES, of all the desirable kinds, CHERRY CURRANT, and other fine varieties, GOOSEBERRIES, SPANISH CHESTNUT, ENGLISH WALNUT, SHADE AND ORNAMENTAL FLOWER TREES, evergreen trees, shrubs and vines in variety, honeysuckles of all kinds, Hardy perpetual blooming roses, flowering shrubs, dahlias, fancy varieties, fuchsias, chrysanthemums, &c.

Upwards of 150,000 trees are now on the grounds, thrifty and healthy. Not 1100 acres of trees, as some tree agents would have you believe they have, which is a humbug. Those intending to plant had better buy trees raised in like soil and climate, and run no risks of distant shipment. I have the same kinds of fruit and as fine trees as can be had at any nursery.

Catalogues sent free to those applying.

Persons at a distance will please write for further information. ☞ Agents wanted to sell trees. Good wages paid. [Jan 25, '65—3m

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THE GREAT SECRET!
TO ANGLERS AND OTHERS.

Upon the receipt of thirty cents I will send "*The Secret Art of Catching Fish with the Hook and Line*," giving full and ample directions how to succeed well in catching all the different species of fish that inhabit the waters of the United States. Also, the "Celebrated Indian Fish Charm, or Chinese Art of Catching Fish." This means of taking fish, and the manner of doing it, has heretofore been known to but few. The value of such knowledge admits of no question, and is really worth more than a thousand times the price asked. Send 30 cents enclosed in a letter and you will receive the secrets by return mail. Address

E. ERNEST, York Springs,
March 30, '65-3t Adams C., Pa.

ATTENTION, COAL-CONSUMERS!—The undersigned having leased the collieries of the Riddlesburg Coal and Iron Company, for a period of years, are now prepared to furnish a better article of coal than has ever been mined at those collieries. We desire to call the attention of the people of Bedford county and the public generally, to this fact, and that we will furnish, on the shortest notice, and at the lowest price, at Bloody Run, or Mt. Dallas, or any station on the Huntingdon and Broad Top R. R., any quantity of Coal that may be desired.

LANGDON & GLAZIER,
apr.20—3m. Riddlesburg, Pa.

RARE CHANCE IS OFFERED TO ALL PERSONS
To display their Goods;
To sell their Goods;
To gather information;
To make known their wants;
&c., &c. &c. &c., &c., &c., &c., &c.,
by advertising in the columns of THE GAZETTE.

MAMMOTH SALE BILLS, printed at short notice. Large Bills make large sales. We know it to be so. TRY IT! It will much more than pay the *extra expense* of printing. Call at THE GAZETTE JOB OFFICE.

ORDERS from a distance for any kind of JOB PRINTING promptly attended to. Send to THE GAZETTE JOB OFFICE, Bedford, Pa.

THE Local circulation of the BEDFORD GAZETTE is larger than that of any other paper in this section of country, and therefore offers the greatest inducements to business men to advertise in its columns.

SALE BILLS, PROGRAMMES, POSTERS, and all kinds of PLAIN and FANCY JOB PRINTING, done with neatness and despatch, at THE GAZETTE office.

JUDICIOUS ADVERTISING, by all business men, is the secret of success. Remember Stephen Girard.

Dry-Goods, Groceries, &c.

THE WAR IS OVER,
BUT
P. A. REED

still carries on the campaign against high prices!

For this purpose he has just laid in a large supply of FALL AND WINTER GOODS.

Come and see our splendid assortment of

Cloths,
Cassimeres,
Satinetts,
Vestings, &c.

The fair sex are respectfully invited to examine our extensive stock of LADIES' DRESS GOODS,

Such as All Wool Delaines,
French Merinoes,
Coburg Cloths,
Alpacas,
Cloaking Cloths,
&c., &c., &c.

Gentlemen, call and take a look at our

Hats and Caps,
Boots and Shoes,
Ready-made Clothing,
etc., etc., etc., etc., etc.

We also keep constantly on hand the best groceries in the market:

Coffees, Teas,
Sugars, Syrups,
Table Salt,
and Spices of all kinds

Also, varieties of every description, the best Tobacco, Mishler's Bitters, and every thing usually kept in the Bedford stores. Give us a call, and satisfy your taste and judgment before buying.

Oct. 27, '65.

NEW GOODS.—A new and full supply of all kinds of fall and winter goods just received and for sale cheap at
Oct. 20, '65. J. M. SHOEMAKER'S Store.

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A NATIONAL "EVIL" THAT IS A NATIONAL BLESSING.
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